

Student loan agency sends in bailiffs to recover unpaid cash

By BEN PRESTON
EDUCATION REPORTER

BAILIFFS have been called in for the first time to recover student loans from university graduates. They have been authorised to enter three defaulters' houses and seize possessions to the value of loans made under the government's new undergraduate finance system.

Private debt-collecting agencies in the United States, Canada, France and Germany have also been hired to chase more than 200 borrowers now living abroad.

The Student Loans Company, set up by ministers to run the system, won county court orders for the clamp-down on Monday after three graduates repeatedly failed to make repayments.

Bailiffs are expected to enforce it within a week. Unless the three repay a total of about £1,100, the bailiffs are empowered to take goods to that value.

More than 346,000 students have borrowed £226 million this year (a maximum of £830 each) from the company at low interest rates. The scheme's take-up is accelerating as more students opt for loans to supplement the mandatory grant, which was frozen three

■ The government is determined to pursue graduates slow to repay loans — even to the other side of the Atlantic

years ago. Ron Harrison, the company's chief executive, said: "We have got to get tough because most students are paying their loans back on time and we are left with a tiny minority who refuse all help. We are moving into a new phase as we step up efforts to regain taxpayers' money."

He said the decision to resort to bailiffs followed numerous attempts over 14 months to get the three unnamed graduates to make repayments. At present, only one in 28 graduates is more than 30 days in arrears while the unemployed or those earning less than 85 per cent of the national average monthly wage of £1,100 are not required to repay.

The three graduates were all warned repeatedly before the company started legal action and while it was on-going, said Mr Harrison. They are:

□ A Bristol man owing £341 who agreed to repay his loan at £20 per month after initial court action in March but then did nothing.
□ A Birkenhead man owing

about £400 failed to comply with a court undertaking in December to repay at £15 a month despite five telephone reminders and one letter.
□ A woman living in Shore-ditch, east London, who made only two 58 monthly payments on a £459 loan after a court judgement in November.

Lorna Fitzsimmons, president of the National Union of Students, claimed the move proved the loans were unworkable and uneconomic. "Of course bad debtors must be chased, but the huge administrative and legal costs of getting people to pay often negligible sums means the loan system is a huge waste of public money," she said.

She highlighted a recent Audit Commission report that found the company, established in 1990, spent £27 million on administration after a £10 million start-up cost. This meant the average cost of providing each loan was £48 in 1990/91 and £28 in 1991/92.

Smallest school, page 5

Sale earns university £27m

By BEN PRESTON, EDUCATION REPORTER

A UNIVERSITY celebrated British academia's most successful venture into business yesterday after selling a subsidiary company for £27 million.

Four scientists who invented the "modern equivalent of the miner's canary" became millionaires after City University, London, sold the company it established to manufacture their device. City Technology Limited was set up on campus in 1977. It took off after a small team of researchers pioneered production of environmental sensors that alert workers to poisonous air.

The university intends to spend its proceeds of £20.25 million on two new halls of

residence, an additional academic block and an endowment to encourage further academic initiatives.

The inventors — Dr Tony Tantram, Dr Bryan Hobbs, John Finbow and Robert Chan-Henry — will share about £4 million after yesterday's management buy-out.

Dr Hobbs, who is a director and part of the buy-out team, said: "I think an awful lot of universities would like to do what we have done. Certainly people in the commercial sector will be seeking to emulate us. After the taxman has had his slice, the four of us certainly expect to be half-millionaires."

The company sells about

300,000 sensors annually to more than 200 customers worldwide, mainly in the United States and Germany. The devices are used by workers in confined spaces to monitor harmful gases such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulphide. It has 140 employees.

In the year to June 1992 the company, based in Portsmouth, made a profit of £3.8 million, on a turnover of £11 million, all of which went to City University.

De Montford University in Leicester has launched a £500,000 television and cinema advertising campaign in an attempt to attract students next term.



Child's play: Matt Craighead, the computer chess prodigy, at his traditional board

Boy confounds chess computers

By NICHOLAS WATT

A BOY aged 11 who studies astrophysics as a hobby has written one of the most impressive programs at the World Computer Chess Championships in London.

Matt Craighead, from Minnesota, took five weeks to develop the program which has so far drawn two of its games in the tournament. Don Beal, who is organising the competition at Queen Mary and Westfield College, said: "Matt is an amazing prodigy." His program is competing against 14 others. Matt, who studies

calculus at the University of Minnesota as well as going to school, has been writing computer programs since the age of four. He said: "This program took me about a week to develop, but it took another month to perfect before I could play its first game."

His father Larry, a chemical engineer, said: "He likes playing games, but he really enjoys computers, astronomy, astrophysics and science in general."

Championship Chess, page 7
Winning move, page 40

Carman defends right to jury trial

One of Britain's best-known barristers says that it would be dangerous to end defendants' right to trial by jury, as proposed by the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice (Frances Gibb writes). George Carman QC also says that the proposal would be socially divisive and would undermine the basic principle of equality before the law.

One of the factors magistrates would take into account when deciding the court for trial would be whether the defendant faced a loss of reputation. Mr Carman, writing in the current issue of *Counsel*, the Bar magazine, says that this would favour the middle classes. "The middle class professional, with a good character, is more likely to obtain trial by jury on a shoplifting charge than the defendant of humble background with an existing bad character," he says.

Family spending rises

Government figures on family spending, to be published next month, offer more evidence that the recession is ending. Average spending rose by £15 a week last year. Only spending on housing fell, due mainly to lower interest rates. The biggest increase was in leisure goods and services up almost 20 per cent to £40.90 a week.

Cash for UDR men

Three former members of the Ulster Defence Regiment whose convictions for the murder of a Roman Catholic in 1983 were quashed at the Court of Appeal, were reported yesterday to have received about £40,000 in interim compensation. Winston Allen, Noel Bell and James Heggan were convicted in 1986 of murdering Adrian Carroll, 24.

Gang raped girl of 14

A girl of 14 who was raped in a park in Ely, Cardiff, while a gang of youths looked on laughing and jeering, yesterday appealed for witnesses to go to the police. She was raped as she walked her dog on July 21 but was too distraught to report the attack until later. Police are trying to trace a group of six young men.

Thorp approval likely

The government says it is "minded" to approve operations at the Sellafield thermal oxide reprocessing plant (Thorp) when a final consultation period, launched yesterday, ends in October — unless compelling evidence is found to alter its decision. Greenpeace said the government statement showed it had made up its mind.

Liver plea to save baby

A Birmingham hospital yesterday made an urgent appeal to find a transplant liver for a baby boy who, it was feared, had less than 48 hours to live. Caolan McDonald, 11 months, was in a "critical but stable" condition in the Birmingham Children's Hospital. The hospital said he had been referred from Belfast for a liver and bowel transplant.

Duke breaks his duck

After more than 30 years of trying, the Duke of Edinburgh won his first Cowes Week race yesterday. Sailing with ex-King Constantine of Greece on board his yacht *Yoonan XXVIII*, they finished first out of 26 yachts in the Sigma 38 race on his last day of sailing in Cowes Week. The duke started the week with two collisions.

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Labour says BBC news is biased

By NICHOLAS WOOD
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Labour party has protested to the BBC about an alleged lack of balance in its news coverage since the summer recess began.

David Hill, Labour's communications director, has complained that the Opposition front bench has been cold-shouldered by BBC producers, some of whom have used Tory dissidents to challenge the government case.

In a letter to John Birt, the director-general, Mr Hill said that Labour's voice was being ignored on big issues such as the collapse of the ERM, the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and school tests. Non-appearance had invited gibes that Labour was inactive.

Mr Hill told Mr Birt: "When the House of Commons is sitting there is usually an automatic attempt to reflect balance between the parties. Now that the summer recess is under way it seems to have been abandoned."

□ Gordon Brown, the shadow chancellor, has called on Labour to abandon the fixed members' fee and drop high-profile "glossy" recruitment campaigns to try to reverse the party's membership decline. In a pamphlet published yesterday, Mr Brown argues that only grassroots campaigning can halt the drain of members.

Minister promises revival for Kent

By IAN MURRAY

TIM Sainsbury, the industry minister, toured once prosperous Kent yesterday, offering financial assistance and hopes of more than 10,000 new jobs in areas hard hit by the recession.

In his first visit since parts of the county were officially declared to be among the poorest in Britain, the minister promised "some of the most significant changes since the time of Henry VIII" for local employment.

Businessmen in east Kent will be able to apply for a share of the £80 million of government money earmarked for assisted areas nationwide. Kent qualified because "the changing patterns of demand" had severely affected traditional trades which once made the

county so prosperous. Mr Sainsbury said.

His itinerary showed graphically that good news for the world, Europe and Britain has often been bad news for Kent. In Chatham he visited the site of the historic naval dockyard, which closed in the early 1980s. In Dover he lunched overlooking the world's busiest ferry port, where the arrival of the single European market in January wiped out hundreds of once safe jobs in customs and freight forwarding. At Folkestone he toured the Channel tunnel terminal, where hundreds of jobs in the construction industry are disappearing as the project is completed.

In May the Conservatives lost control of Kent County Council for the first time in 80 years, and the assisted area designation has been aimed at some of the areas which switched political allegiance.

Yesterday Mr Sainsbury was full of hope. In Chatham he praised the enterprise zone that has inspired a £900 million development scheme at the dockyard; 2,000 jobs have already been created. At Dover he hoped for 5,000 jobs created by companies wanting quick access to growing European markets. At Folkestone, there were only vague hopes that the tunnel would generate jobs throughout Kent and across Britain.



Sainsbury: offered hope of thousands of jobs

Bookies to be given new image

By JOHN YOUNG

BRITISH punters will find the betting shop more inviting, under proposals published yesterday by Michael Howard, the home secretary.

A consultation paper suggests that shops should be allowed to carry window displays, install large screen televisions and serve a wider range of refreshments.

In 1960 the legalisation of betting shops was accompanied by restrictions aimed at making them bleak and orderless places deterring all but hardened devotees. Not until 1986 were they permitted to install television sets and provide tea, coffee and biscuits.

Mr Howard said the changes would make betting offices more visible on the high street, and enable bookmakers to provide additional information about their business. Betting offices would become much more attractive.

Under existing restrictions, the windows of betting shops must be obscured. Mr Howard proposes that they should be replaced with clear glass, allowing television screens and notices advertising odds to be seen from outside.

The government does not want betting shops to become general entertainment centres, and there is no question of alcohol being sold.

Altered images, page 37

Mothers spend 25% of pay on childcare

By PHILIP BASSETT
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

WORKING women spend as much as a quarter of their earnings on childcare, according to a government study, which also reports a fourfold increase in the use of childcare over the past ten years.

Today's report follows the jailing this week of a 23-year-old woman who left her child alone at home while she went out to work. The woman — unnamed for legal reasons — is appealing against her six-month prison sentence.

The study, published by the employment department in its monthly gazette, looks at 14,500 recipients of child benefit and concluded that there is a

rising demand for childcare. Most is still provided by relatives and friends, but an increasing minority of working mothers — more than a fifth — use professional, paid-for care.

Twenty-three per cent of all working mothers spend an average of £30.70 a week on childcare at 1991 prices; 29 per cent of working single parents spend an average of £24.60; and 22 per cent of couples spend an average of £32.40.

The survey, which was carried out for the department by the independent Policy Studies Institute and the social security department, finds that those who paid for childcare paid £1.10p for each hour they worked. Taking average earnings after tax, this equates to almost exactly a quarter of their entire

net earnings. Lone parents used, at 22 per cent, a smaller proportion of their earnings for childcare, while couples used 26 per cent. Only about one in ten gave up more than half their earnings to childcare, but 27 per cent of lone parents and a third of couples gave up between a quarter and a half of the mother's take-home pay in childcare costs.

The study says that given income tax, national insurance and travel-to-work costs, the high cost of childcare in such cases makes the net return from work "quite low" for many such parents, suggesting a very strong motivation to work, especially among lone parents.

Janet Daly, page 14

Queen Mother delights adoring crowd with birthday walkabout

By ALAN HAMILTON

THE crowd grows annually as the anniversary grows more remarkable. Yesterday, more than 1,000 well-wishers packed the pavement opposite Clarence House to greet Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on her ninety-third birthday and to observe with benign curiosity how a frame as old as the century was bearing up.

The answer was astonishingly well, given recent concern about her frailty. She emerged at about 11am and charmed her audience with a full 34 minutes of walkabout.

Dressed in a pale-green floral dress with matching hat, the Queen Mother appeared a little unsteady on her feet, occasionally supporting herself on an umbrella. But she walked the length of the short street and back again, even venturing out into The Mall where hundreds more tourists had their day made by close encounter with a woman born before the age of powered flight. In the last year of the life of Queen Victoria.

She knows her regulars, some of whom had been

camping on the pavement since lunchtime the day before, and she had a word for them all.

Eric Dunnington from south London presented his usual 12th birthday cake, counselling its recipient, who has occasionally had problems with swallowing food, not to eat the glass decorations that embellished the Empress of India's state crown in icing. She promised to be careful.

Colin Edwards, from Macclesfield, was ready as usual with one of his specially composed poems, rhyming "national treasure" with "abundant measure" and "best of health" with "things you wish yourself". The Queen Mother appeared appreciative. "It's your best yet," she told him.

Dozens of children loaded her with flowers. Other gifts included framed photographs of the Queen and a book on roses. The bands of the Welsh and Irish Guards played *Happy Birthday*, the crowd applauded and cheered, and from across London could be heard the thunder-clap of gun

salutes at Hyde Park and the Tower. Ladies of a certain age in the crowd were agreed that the Queen Mother, who smiled and waved constantly, looked "absolutely wonderful". "I hope I look like that at 93," Doreen Bird, from Epsom, said.

As is now traditional, the royal family arrived for a private lunch: the Princess Royal and Commander Tim Laurence, accompanied by her children Peter and Zara Phillips; the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; Princess Margaret with her daughter Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones; and the Queen accompanied by Prince Edward, who carried a huge bouquet of flowers and a mysterious battered leather holdall with a vast pink bow through its handles.

The most glaring absentee was the Princess of Wales, who spent the day with Prince William and Prince Harry at a go-kart track in Kent. Today they join their father for a ten-day cruise around the Greek islands.

Palace opening, page 16



Happy returns: children give cards and gifts to the Queen Mother

1900, when Britain basked in an imperial summer

By ALAN HAMILTON AND LOUISE HIDALGO

THE year the Queen Mother was born saw one of the hottest Julys on record as Britain basked in the seemingly endless summer of imperial power. Even the horses on the streets took to wearing straw hats.

Elsewhere in the empire, however, things were not so rosy. More than 10,000 British soldiers died defending the empire against the Boers in South Africa, most victims of disease rather than the enemy. A request for more troops by Lord Kitchener, the commander in chief, meant almost every trained soldier in Britain was soon on his way to the Cape.

In China, 10,000 allied troops entered Peking to quell the Boxer rebellion and liberate the European residents of the city who had for 56 days been besieged and terrorised.

The Queen Empress, Victoria, was in her last year of life and the Edwardian age was about to dawn. Tsar Nicholas II ruled in St Petersburg, Kaiser Wilhelm II in Berlin, a viceroy in Dublin Castle and Lord Salisbury in Downing Street. Theatre-goers in London and New York flocked to see Lillie Langtry play

a dissolute courtesan in *The Degenerates*, and the songs *Goodbye Dolly Gray* and *I'm Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage* were the year's biggest hits. The cakewalk was the rage of London dance floors and Britons had their first taste of another American import, a new soft drink named after its ingredients, coca and cola. Sugar was a penny a pound and a dozen bottles of Moët et Chandon could be bought for the princely sum of £3.

The year also saw the birth of the Labour party, with Ramsay MacDonald elected the first secretary of the Labour Representation Committee, as it was then known. Parliament ruled that children under the age of 13 could no longer work in the mines and the TUC resolved to press for an old age pension, claiming it as a basic human right.

Oscar Wilde died in disgrace and exile in Paris. Britain lost the first Davis Cup tennis competition to the Americans and the "Tuppenny Tube", precursor to the modern underground, was opened between Shepherd's Bush and Bank; the fare was a flat rate 2d.

Romeo car salesman is found guilty of murder

By ROBIN YOUNG

A CAR salesman who became obsessed with a female customer and murdered her when she rejected his advances was jailed for at least 20 years yesterday.

Winston Goulbourne, 25, had repeatedly tampered with Gillian Bennett's new car so that he could see her again, but after he was rebuffed by the "warm, trusting woman" in December last year, he stabbed her and burnt her alive.

Jailing him for life at the Central Criminal Court, Judge Richard Lowry QC told Goulbourne: "The dreadful circumstances of this murder by you have caused horror to the public and they give rise to the fear that a man capable of such cruelty could be capable of such cruelty again in the future. I make a recommendation that 20 years should be the minimum period you serve."

Goulbourne, of South Norwood, south London, could not come to terms with a woman saying "no" to him, it was suggested during his trial.

Miss Bennett, 33, a travel agent living in Streatham, south London, had bought a Fiat Uno from the company where Goulbourne worked as a salesman. He took her address from garage records and visited her four times in

two weeks for supposed "after-sales service" on her new car, the court heard. After he overheard Miss Bennett's flatmate, Anne Evans, saying she was going away for the weekend, he visited Miss Bennett's flat at 1am, hoping to charm her into bed.

Nigel Sweeney, for the prosecution, told the court: "Something happened between them. It may be that it was something of a sexual nature by way of an advance perhaps being rejected."

He said Goulbourne had bound her with her dressing gown cord before plunging a kitchen knife into her chest. As she lay on the floor, he draped a pink blanket over her.



Victim: Gillian Bennett, stabbed and burnt alive

He poured petrol onto it and set it alight. A neighbour called the fire brigade. Mr Sweeney said: "She was alive when the blanket was put over her and set on fire. She then died, mercifully quickly."

He said Goulbourne called at Miss Bennett's home between visiting his two lovers and the court heard that Goulbourne's appetite for sex was such that he had already made love twice to his mistress, Jane Larter, 22, on the night he killed Miss Bennett. The girl friend Goulbourne lived with, Paulette Lucas, said she had believed he intended to marry her.



Murderer: Goulbourne tampered with new car

Goulbourne had boasted to colleagues, untruthfully, that Miss Bennett had invited him for a sex session in the early hours of the morning.

The court had heard that Goulbourne was the company dandy, a keep-fit fanatic, and always immaculately dressed. Though only 5ft 4in tall, he saw himself as "god's gift" to women, and never had any trouble wooing them. He became obsessed with Miss Bennett, it was suggested, because she brushed off his advances.

Mr Sweeney said Miss Bennett was not the type to engage in casual sexual relations. "She was a warm, friendly, trusting woman who had not had a boy friend for two years. She was not the flirty type."

Goulbourne was trapped by a thimbleful of blood found on his jacket and by a few fibres from the scene, but he looked stunned by the jury's verdict. He walked slowly to the cells with his head bowed. The jury of six men and six women had taken nearly five hours to return a unanimous verdict on the murder charge.

Goulbourne had admitted lying to his workmates about sleeping with Miss Bennett, but denied killing her. "It may seem to you that I was fantasising about wanting something to happen but it did not occur. It was just silly chat. I did not even fancy her," he said.

BT woman denies flirting

By NICHOLAS WATT

LEESA Lemm, a BT executive who accused a colleague of pestering her with sexual messages, confronted him at an industrial tribunal yesterday and said he had misinterpreted her friendliness.

Michael Haughey, a PhD and Cambridge graduate, was sacked as a computer analyst at BT in west London last year. Miss Lemm was being questioned by Dr Haughey on the third day of the tribunal where he is claiming unfair dismissal. During the questioning, she told him: "I was not flirtatious. I was friendly to people in the office but you took that as giving a come-on."

Dr Haughey claims that Miss Lemm turned sour after their relationship ended, and fabricated charges against him as part of a management conspiracy to oust him.

He told the hearing that when they went on a training course in Cardiff, he loved Miss Lemm and believed she loved him. But Miss Lemm denied she had given him any reason for such a belief. She said she finally reported Dr Haughey's behaviour to BT after he wrote to her referring to her as a woman "with little or no compassion". She said he continued writing to her after his dismissal. Dr Haughey then requested an adjournment until today, saying he was suffering extreme mental fatigue.

Minister rejects demands for deportee enquiry

By BILL FROST

THE government again rejected demands yesterday for a full public enquiry into the death of the Jamaican woman who collapsed while being served with a deportation order, to the undisguised anger of Afro-Caribbean community leaders.

Calls for an independent investigation came from Joy Gardner's mother Myrna Simpson, and Labour MPs Bernie Grant (Tottenham) and Jeremy Corbyn (Islington North). They have been insisting on an enquiry since Mrs Gardner, 40, died of kidney failure in Whittington hospital on Sunday night after the raid at her home in Hornsey, north London, last Wednesday.

Community leaders, conscious that feeling is running high, had pinned their hopes on a wide-ranging investigation. They pointed out yesterday that anger was mounting among young blacks in the north London suburb against a background of claims that Mrs Gardner had been subjected to "medieval" methods of restraint by police.

However, Charles Warrle, a junior Home Office minister, rejected calls for an independent judicial review. He said: "There is an inquest going on at the moment and that will be an appropriate forum, and also, I must stress, the Police Complaints Authority's investigation is independent of the police."

Paul Condon, the Metropolitan police commissioner, has suspended three officers from Scotland Yard's specialist immigration branch who took part in the raid. The activities of the entire unit have also been halted for the time being. Mr Warrle repeated calls for calm at last night's public meeting at the Afro-Caribbean

Centre in Wood Green, north London. "I understand the anger that many people feel at the death of Joy Gardner, but any form of disorder simply will not help," he said.

Sonal Ghelani, the family solicitor, said it had been revealed that Mrs Gardner died of hypoxic brain damage. "In simple terms, that means the supply of oxygen to the brain was cut off. But how that happened has not been explained."

Joseph Gardner, the dead woman's husband, denied that he married her only so she could stay in Britain. He refused to comment on reports that he had to apply for two court injunctions shortly after their wedding because she used to beat him up so badly that he feared for his life. Mr Gardner, 60, said he was "sickened" by the police action. "They have left a little boy without a mother and I hope they feel guilty for the rest of their lives."

Reports that it was a marriage of convenience were not true, Mr Gardner said. "I met

her legitimately just a few weeks before we got married... I have been very hurt by Joy's death, even though I have not seen her since November 1990. It came as a big shock to me - I did not even know she was still in the country."

Mrs Gardner came to Britain on a visitor's visa six years ago from Long Bay, Jamaica, with plans to take a polytechnic course in journalism and media studies. Three months later, she gave birth to a son, Graham, having just weeks earlier married Mr Gardner.

In April 1990, she approached the Home Office and asked if she could stay in Britain, her temporary visa having expired. Mrs Gardner based the petition on her marriage, although the couple had ceased to live together. She was told her request had been rejected seven months later. Immigration officials were unwilling to discuss the case yesterday. However, it seems that, had she not approached the Home Office in 1990, the expiry of her temporary permit might well have gone unnoticed.

Those who had come into contact with Mrs Gardner as she fought deportation expressed bafflement yesterday at reports that she had an unpredictable temper. Officers who served the order claimed that she became violent.

Djamel Dervish, the dead woman's solicitor, said: "I saw no evidence of a violent temper." He pointed out that the nature of her confrontation with police last week "was unusual to say the least... she had the right to be notified that her fate had been decided before the dawn knock at the door."



Gardner: denied right to stay in Britain

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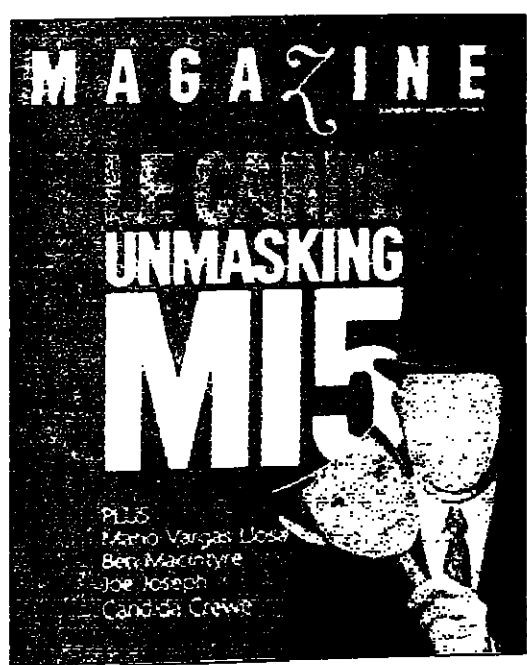
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John le Carré fondly remembers his earliest days at MI5

Plus: Ben Macintyre reports from Fire Island, New York's gay resort

This Saturday in
The Times Magazine

Resorts warned to preserve architectural heritage and environment

Seaside town tries to turn back the tide of urban clutter

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

THE resort of Weston-super-Mare in Avon has been taking stock of a study of the architectural and environmental ravages of the past 30 years — and does not like what it has found.

Now it is sending a report to other holiday resorts, to act as both a warning and a blueprint for improving the appearance of seaside towns. Ken Lacey, vice-chairman of Woodspring District Council, which co-operated in the report by the Civic Trust, said yesterday: "When you live in a town, you take things for granted and don't really see the little things which are happening around you. The author of the report has been able to stand back and show us things which we had come to accept without question. Now it is clear that we are still suffering from what happened in the 1960s when planning controls were not nearly as strict as they are now."

The council has already implemented many of the recommendations in the report, "Turning the Tide", which was published by the English Tourist Board yesterday.

The report says that growth

in the town's immediate hinterland has somewhat spoiled the experience of arriving at the seaside.

Older buildings have been "lost to undistinguished redevelopment", changes and additions to older buildings have been "of a poor standard and unsympathetic design", and the treatment of streets and other open spaces is "too often merely routine, with the picture often one of clutter".

The report says that the town has few "really awful disasters", however, and there are many buildings of special value as well as good examples of Victorian architecture. Weston needs an environmental strategy "geared to upgrading the quality of the overall townscape and improving the general feeling of the resort".

The report looks in detail at each area of the town, with specific recommendations such as planting hedges and persuading local traders to replace garish signs.

The report also recommends the publication of a guide to the design of shopfronts, an audit of important buildings and monuments that have been neglected, and

more development and planning control.

The council has reacted enthusiastically. "We still have a long way to go but at least we are now taking it seriously," said Mr Lacey. "If you are going to survive you have got to look at your heritage. We were becoming rather cheap and cheerful and looking for day trippers."

"There are no real villains in the piece," he said. "It was a different climate in the sixties and perhaps seaside resorts have been slower than other cities to get their act together. Funding is always a problem but there seems a general willingness to try to improve the seafront and to present a good image of the town."

John East, chief executive of the English Tourist Board, said: "Resorts need to develop and change and this study of Weston-super-Mare shows how this can be achieved in a sensitive and practical way. We are publishing the report in the hope that it will inspire other resort managers and planners to set similar standards in managing and developing their resorts."

Leading article, page 15



Elegant days: the seafront at Weston-super-Mare at the turn of the century



Modern times: the impact of commercial change on the front at Weston

NEWS IN BRIEF

Major who stole from VIPs jailed

A senior army officer was jailed for 18 months and ordered to be dismissed the service after stealing thousands of pounds from foreign VIPs he escorted on arms-buying visits.

A court martial at Aldershot, Hampshire, heard Major Donald Farquharson, 39, used Korean government money to pay off his overdraft and also stole more than £4,000 with false expense claims while working at the Ministry of Defence.

The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards officer, who admitted theft, deception and false accounting, also loses a £49,000 redundancy cheque due to him on leaving the army next year. Verdict and sentence have to be confirmed.

Costly tea

Safeway was fined £2,000 and ordered to pay £2,569 costs by Solihull magistrates. West Midlands, for selling a 46p packet of tea on a Sunday to trading standards officers at its supermarket in the town.

Death remand

A boy aged 17 was remanded in custody at Birmingham Youth Court charged with the murder of Simon Bowyer, 17, who died from stab wounds in the city centre on Saturday.

Mega reward

Sega has offered £35,000 reward for information about the theft of 3,000 new-model Mega Drive computer games from Southampton docks.

Victim named

A boy aged 10 who was killed by an accidental blow from a friend's golf club was named as Josh Doherty, of Hove, East Sussex.

Cyclist dies

A woman aged 42 was crushed to death in Hull when a bulldozer fell from a lorry on to her bicycle.

Cats crushed

A motorist who dropped off a box containing three kittens at an animal shelter in Newcastle upon Tyne left in such haste that he ran over the box. The sole survivor has been named Lucky by staff.

Islanders celebrate opening of a school for one

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH, SCOTLAND CORRESPONDENT

UNRULY classroom behaviour and staff-pupil ratios will not be a problem at one of Scotland's newest schools. Port Mor primary school on the island of Muck in the Inner Hebrides, which has just been completed at a cost of £248,000, will have only one pupil next term.

For the past six years Mary MacEwan, 11, has been taught with two others in a ramshackle shed with a corrugated iron roof and an outside toilet, which was built in 1926. Her classmates have now gone to board at secondary schools on the mainland.

Highland Regional Council came up with the money to build a new school for 16 pupils, despite the fact that the entire population on Muck numbers only 27. The project is part of the council's scheme of supporting fragile communities, and the islanders hope the scheme will help to increase the numbers of those settling on the island.

Dr Michael Foxley, Highland Regional councillor for the area, says: "Muck deserves the same services as larger communities on the mainland. The new school will be of great benefit to this hard-working community."

Mary's family has owned the island for more than 100 years and her father Laurence attended the primary school from 1947-55.

Barbara Graves, Mary's teacher, who arrived on the island two years ago from Cumbria, said she has never before had such a small class. The new building was a great improvement on the old one. "It was very cramped and cold. We had just one room. The new school is warm and spacious with storage areas, kitchens and indoor toilets."

Mary will not be on her own for too long. There are five pre-school children on the island. There is another family with four small children, including twins who are due to start at the school later in the year. Mrs Graves has also been doing her bit to boost attendance figures: three weeks ago she gave birth to her first baby.

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Inspector condemns lack of security

Prison plays open house to inmates on 'shopping' trips

By RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

ABOUT 25 inmates a month abscond from an open jail in Lancashire, according to a report published yesterday. Many go on "shopping" trips or make visits to secret locations to pick up smuggled goods.

As well as proving a popular and easy place to leave, Kirkham Prison was also a favoured destination for break-ins by intruders, the report said. Those leaving and entering the jail took advantage of its categorisation as an open prison and a 6ft perimeter fence that offered no obstacle to anyone determined to cross it.

In places, the fence was in poor condition or non-existent. Effectively there was no perimeter security, said Judge Tumm, chief inspector of prisons, in a report on the jail. Nine intruders entered the prison last year to make unofficial visits to one or more of the 471 inmates or to deliver contraband. All the incursions occurred at night and only one intruder had been arrested but no action had been taken because no criminal offence was committed.

Judge Tumm said: "Most

intruders, it was believed, entered the prison to pay unofficial visits to inmates or to bring contraband to them. No women intruders have been detected."

But in one incident a night patrol of prison officers had been assaulted while attempting to intercept an intruder and in February last year a kitchen at the jail had been broken into and a video recorder stolen.

There were 222 absconders last year from the jail, which holds adult men serving sentences ranging from four months to ten years. Absconders often stole cars in the neighbourhood, Judge Tumm's report said that there was evidence that not all these absconders were determined departures but were the result of "shopping expeditions" that had gone wrong.

The report said: "The incidence of 'shopping' trips was hard to quantify. It took two basic forms: visiting local shops to make purchases; and drop points to pick up contraband."

"Though it was known that the practice was fairly common, complaints from local

residents and shopkeepers were very rare." Judge Tumm said that local people wanted an inner fence built around the residential part of the jail, which was constructed for the RAF 50 years ago.

He said it was clear that the grounds were insufficiently patrolled. He recommended that prison authorities should undertake daytime patrolling of the grounds.

In a separate report on Albany Jail on the Isle of Wight, the judge said life sentence prisoners had been "sadly neglected". The chief inspector said they had not been offered treatment for drug or alcohol abuse or a support group where their difficulties could be discussed. Mike Dowsett, head of custody at Albany, defended the prison's record. "We have been engaged in managing the most disruptive prisoners. Security and control meant we did not have a great deal of time left for thorough care with lifers."

HM Prison Kirkham, report by HM Chief Inspector of Prisons (Stationery Office, £1.50)



Miles of smiles: Big Brother Jake is one of the television shows promised for Britain by Pat Robertson, right, the American evangelist

Evangelist launches TV for family audience

By JAMIE DETTMER

GOOD clean laughs, family values and uplifting drama are promised for a satellite television channel available in Britain from next month.

The Family Channel, to be shown via the Astra satellite, is a subsidiary of International Family Entertainment, headed by Pat Robertson, the American evangelist and former right-wing presidential hopeful.

Unveiling the eight-hours-a-night schedule yesterday, IFE executives

stressed that the Family Channel in Britain would not show any of the Bible-thumping programmes Mr Robertson transmits in America on his Christian Broadcasting Network.

Instead, it would offer British satellite viewers a diet of golden oldies such as *The Mary Tyler Moore Show*, *The Wonder Years* and *Lou Grant*, as well as several new IFE-produced soft drama series which are careful to promote the kind of old-fashioned values Mr Robertson's mother instilled in her son. *Big*

Brother Jake is a comedy series involving a "stuntman who returns to Brooklyn to help his foster mother raise five foster kids".

Although the Family Channel promises its favour and character will be intrinsically British, only one programme, the quiz show *Trivial Pursuit*, hosted by the comedian Tony Slattery, has been made in Britain.

Selected old British drama series are likely to be broadcast. IFE bought TVS Entertainment, the dis-

possessed ITV franchise-holder for southern England, and has access to 800 hours of TVS programmes.

Nigel Pickard, director of programmes, acknowledged that some of the programmes on the sister channel in America were "sugary" and that the television market in Britain needed different fare. "If they take three lumps, we will only take one," he said.

More than three million homes in Britain will be able to receive the Family Channel on Astra.

British drink less than EC partners

By ROBIN YOUNG

BRITONS spend £24 billion a year on alcoholic drink, but are more abstemious than any of their European neighbours, according to a report published today.

The Gaymer Group drinks company, which has compiled the statistics, estimates that the average British adult drinks the equivalent of almost a wine bottle full of pure alcohol every month, or seven litres a year. That is slightly less than Americans and Canadians, slightly more than the Japanese, but markedly less than any of our EC neighbours except the Irish, who drink the equivalent of 7.2 litres of pure alcohol a year.

The biggest drinkers are the Belgians with 11.4 litres, Germans with 11.9, and the French, whose consumption equates to 12.6 litres of pure alcohol per adult a year.

There have been great changes in British drinking habits in the past three decades. Beer still accounts for more than half of UK consumption of alcoholic drink, down from almost three-quarters in 1961.

Consumption of wine has multiplied two and a half times in the same period, cider's market share has more than doubled, and the amount of alcohol consumed as spirits

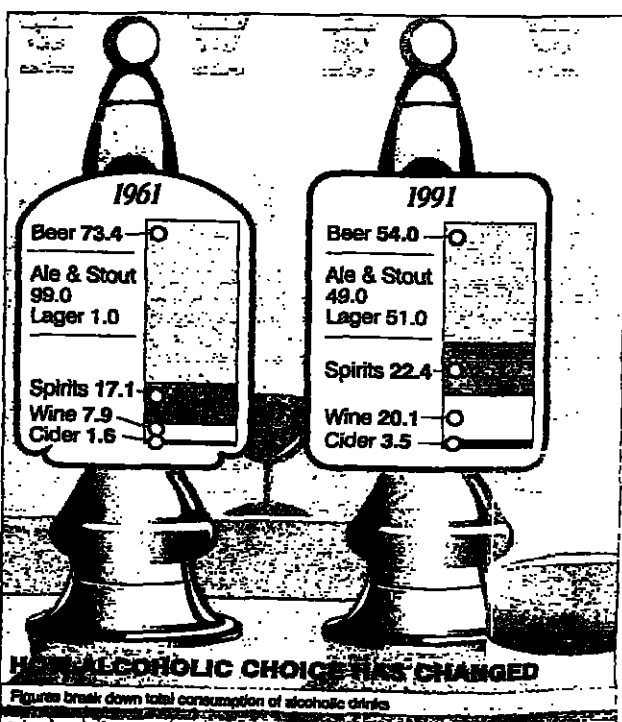
is up by more than a third. Since 1960, lager has grown from a 1 per cent share of beer consumption in the UK to account for more than half.

Just under 9 per cent of the beer consumed is imported, the highest proportion yet. Among EC nationals, Britons are the fifth largest beer consumers, drinking almost 110 litres a year each. Germans drink almost 143 litres a year each. Only the Irish, in the EC, drink less wine than the British. Our consumption per head is nearly 13 litres a year, compared with 68 litres for the French.

Though drink sales in Britain still divide three-to-one in favour of on-licence trade, the report notes that the number of off-licence outlets has doubled in the past three decades. The number of full on-licences is put at about 84,000, a figure said to have remained relatively constant. Some 33,000 are licensed and registered clubs.

Spending on alcohol has been increasing steadily for the past 30 years, but as a percentage of disposable income it has been diminishing since the mid-1970s.

The Gaymer Report: The British Drinker (SEB 156a, Tooley Street, London, SE1 2NR)



Farmer hires guards against crop thieves

A FARMER has hired 24-hour security guards after a series of crop thefts.

Three times in the past four years, thieves have struck on Wilfred Dowty's farm at Ombersley, Hereford and Worcester. He grows vegetables including beans and cauliflower on about 100 acres.

Last year, a crop of beans worth about £20,000 was plundered in a week before he could harvest it. Mr Dowty, 51, has hired guards from the Worcester-based

Security Patrol Services company.

He said: "The crunch came when the five acres of beans were cleared. I reckoned that a gang of about 20 would have been needed to collect the beans. They are quite a valuable crop when you consider that they are retailing at about £1 for one pound."

"Crop theft is a growing problem. It has been known for whole orchards of apples to disappear overnight."

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Quaife Hover Safe 30 Electric Hover Mower 1000W motor, with cable, 12" cut £56.99

Quaife Concordia XR35 Electric Cylinder Mower 320W motor, rear roller, grass collection and cable, 14" cut £118.99

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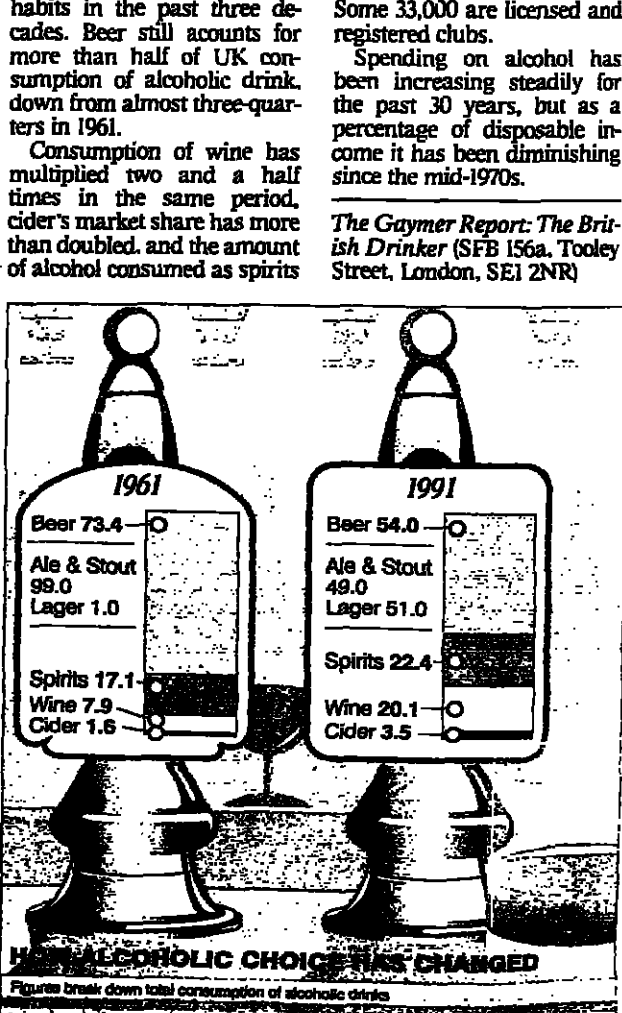
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Fynmo Hovershaper E3000 Electric Hover Mower 1150W motor, rear roller, grass collection and cable, 12" cut £119

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Quaife Concordia XR35 Electric Cylinder Mower 320W motor, rear roller, grass collection and cable, 14" cut £118.99

Quaife Concordia XR30 Electric Cylinder Mower 280W motor, rear roller, grass collection and cable, 12" cut £99

Mountfield Emblem Petrol Rotary Mower 3.5hp engine, with grass collection and mulch position height adjustment, 15" cut £248.99

Fynmo Chevron E3350 Electric Rotary Mower 1300W motor, rear roller, blade collection and cable, 14" cut £129

Black & Decker GR260C Stepdown Electric Rotary Mower 1150W motor, grass collection and 5 height adjustments. Rear roller for striped finish. Blade broke and cable, 13" cut £129

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B&Q Ant Killer Powder Controls Bedbugs, 300g pack £1.99

ICI "Pathclear" For weed free paths and driveways. Not for cultivated areas. Contains carbamate, diaquat, paraquat and smazime. 5 sachets treats 84 sq. m. £4.49

ICI Miracle-Gro Lawn Food 1kg heap 200g m. approx. £2.99

Phosphogen Plant Food Soluble all-purpose plant food. 250g. 99p

Phosphogen Extra Ready-to-use on/off, select lighter or heavier spray. Includes 125g pack of Phosphogen Plant Food £4.99

B&Q Liquid Tomatoe Liquid tomatoe fertilizer, with magnesium. 1 Litre £2.49

ICI "Pathclear" For weed free paths and driveways. Not for cultivated areas. Contains carbamate, diaquat, paraquat and smazime. 5 sachets treats 84 sq. m. £4.49

Farmer hires guards against crop thieves

A FARMER has hired 24-hour security guards after a series of crop thefts.

Three times in the past four years, thieves have struck on Wilfred Dowty's farm at Ombersley, Hereford and Worcester. He grows vegetables including beans and cauliflower on about 100 acres.

Last year, a crop of beans worth about £20,000 was plundered in a week before he could harvest it. Mr Dowty, 51, has hired guards from the Worcester-based

Security Patrol Services company.

He said: "The crunch came when the five acres of beans were cleared. I reckoned that a gang of about 20 would have been needed to collect the beans. They are quite a valuable crop when you consider that they are retailing at about £1 for one pound."

"Crop theft is a growing problem. It has been known for whole orchards of apples to disappear overnight."

حکومت الامم

Currency turmoil has also devalued Delors

FROM GEORGE BROCK
IN BRUSSELS

IN A fascinating political diary recently published by Jacques Attali, the former aide to President Mitterrand, there is a scene which must have come back to haunt Jacques Delors last Sunday.

In March 1983, the French franc was under pressure in the financial markets and threatened with devaluation. M. Delors, France's finance minister of the time, went to see M. Mitterrand, then in the early years of his first term.

"If the Germans tell us next Monday, in spite of our veiled threats, that they want to revalue the Deutschmark, we'll have to come out of the exchange-rate mechanism on the Tuesday," M. Attali records an anxious M. Delors telling the president.

Last week, similarly fretful exchanges must have been heard throughout the French government. On Sunday night, Edmond Alphandery, the unfortunate holder of the job M. Delors once had, faced the same implacable German muscle. As his plans for monetary union were dealt a colossal blow, M. Delors, still half-immobilised by sciatica, was not even present, following events by phone, television and regular messages faxed to his home near Sens in Burgundy.

But his timing was wrong. He spoke to one French television station and recommended that the ERM's troubles be solved by floating the mark free of the system. By the time the soundbite was aired, he was hours behind the game: the finance minis-

■ The exchange-rate mechanism crisis has turned the European Commission president into a recluse, who is all but inaudible among European leaders

ters in Brussels had discarded the idea. The affable, bearded spokesman for the German finance ministry came down to relay the reaction from Theo Waigel, the German finance minister. Herr Waigel wished the president of the European Commission a speedy recovery but sympathised with his difficulties following such a meeting from his sickbed. To hear any German politician or official say anything personally critical of Delors is rare; such a dismissive put-down is almost unheard of.

M. Delors himself has been devalued. This week his staff have had to twist arms to pull the EC's 16 other commis-



Attali: related a tale to haunt Jacques Delors

sioners back from their holidays for an emergency meeting tomorrow. On Tuesday, an embarrassingly small total of nine had agreed; by yesterday the total was a respectable 14.

The effective suspension of the ERM is only the latest and greatest of a series of knocks which he and his vision of a federal European superpower have taken in the past two years. The man who in 1990 could encourage Margaret Thatcher, who drew up a timetable for a single currency and who reigned as the undisputed star of the 1992 single market programme has become a recluse, all but invisible and inaudible.

M. Delors' reputation and power have been over-inflated both by his enemies and his friends. Although tense and moody in private, he is not remotely arrogant or imperious. He has rarely been elected to any office and his career and temperament are those of an administrator and negotiator.

M. Delors' influence has been derived from his ability to form a potent triangular alliance with M. Mitterrand and Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor. Herr Kohl has particular reason to be grateful to M. Delors, who speaks good German. When German reunification loomed and the French politi-



Painful progress: Jacques Delors was kept on the sidelines during the ERM siege by an attack of sciatica

cal class was approaching something close to a collective nervous breakdown, M. Delors threw the weight of the Commission behind bringing eastern Germany rapidly into the EC.

But he was brutally marginalised by all the governments during the Maastricht treaty negotiations after badly misjudging how

far France and Germany were prepared to expand the powers of the Commission. The boost to the Commission's powers in the treaty is insignificant beside the stranglehold on the system it gives the governments.

In Brussels, architecture is imitating politics. Beside the empty landmark of the Berlaymont building, evacu-

ated by the Commission because it is crammed with asbestos, rises a vast new headquarters which M. Delors has been heard calling the "Ceausescu palace".

He and his staff were wounded by a recent French newspaper article which depicted him as a "sullen scourge" now sitting on the sidelines. But even when he

is restored to health and the EC has started to think about exchange rate systems all over again, he will not enjoy his previous power and status.

The difficult, and unfinished, birth of the Maastricht treaty has revealed that his vision is not the popular crusade he once imagined it to be.

Italy MPs waive Craxi immunity

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS
IN ROME

THE Italian parliament yesterday dismissed protests by Bettino Craxi, the former Socialist prime minister, that he was being made "a scapegoat" and waived his parliamentary immunity from prosecution so he can be investigated in Italy's corruption scandals.

Now magistrates in Milan can investigate Signor Craxi on 31 counts of bribery, corruption, extortion and breaking the law on financing of political parties. A previous request by the magistrates to strip him of his immunity was rejected and led to the former communist Democratic Party of the Left pulling out of the government.

The decision came hours after the Chamber passed the long-awaited electoral reform bill at the end of an overnight session. Under the new system 75 per cent of parliamentary seats will be elected by a British-style first-past-the-post system and 25 per cent by proportional representation.

Deputies listened in silence as Signor Craxi made an obsequious speech, evidently hoping he might again escape his fate as the principal figure in the corruption scandal. **Craxi links:** Gino La Barbera and Santino Di Matteo, jailed Mafia suspects, have been linked to the murder of Judge Giovanni Falcone that shocked the nation in May last year, Italian television reported. (Reuters)

French leader refuses to heed demands for new economic policy

FROM CHARLES BREMMER IN PARIS

EDOUARD Balladur, the French prime minister, turned a deaf ear yesterday to the chorus of demands for a U-turn in economic policy and said nothing had changed since the speculative hurricane that ripped the monetary system apart.

"Nothing which has happened leads one to think that France needs less financial discipline and less stability in the monetary field," he told the first cabinet meeting since the Sunday meeting in Brussels. His business-as-usual stance disappointed markets and the growing army of neo-nationalists, many among the prime minister's own Gaullist party, who want France to follow the British model and cut interest rates immediately. M. Balladur's line implies that the government will continue with its policy of gradually reducing rates in conjunction with German moves to avoid depreciating the franc further.

Anti-Maastricht critics on both the right and left ridiculed what they said was a dangerous exercise in wishful thinking. The satirical *Le Canard Enchaîné*, yesterday awarded him its prize for inanity of the week for his remark that "the franc has kept its value".

President Mitterrand also delivered his first formal reaction on the Brussels decision in an address to the cabinet, but in an unusual step neither the government nor presidential spokesmen would divulge what he said. Sunday's conversion of *le franc fort* into *le franc mou* (the soft franc), as it is now dubbed, was a heavy blow to the Socialist president, who considered the strong

currency one of his greatest achievements and had hoped to go down in history as the Moses of France's journey to the promised land of a federal Europe. M. Balladur has been at pains to point out that all the weekend's decisions were taken in close consultation with the president and the two are effectively working in alliance against the forces in both their parties who oppose their devotion to monetary rigour and the tight Bonn-Paris link.

The mainstream political classes on both sides yesterday threw their weight behind the campaign by M. Balladur and his ministers to shore up relations with Bonn. France must have "a strong Paris-Bonn axis even if close and friendly co-operation does not always mean an identity of views on all subjects," M. Balladur said, according to Nicholas Sarkozy, the budget minister and government spokesman.

Privately, many French



Balladur: standing by Paris-Bonn axis

officials are still smarting from the German failure to play the European game and drop interest rates and they are unhappy over what many see as the indecent haste to flatter the Germans. On Tuesday, Edmond Alphandery, the economy minister, an academic who converted to politics, presented Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, and other German officials with medals commemorating Franco-German partnership and lavished praise on the government and Bundesbank leaders, whose decisions contributed to France's agonies.

M. Balladur left for an Alpine holiday yesterday saying it was time to "let things settle down" with Germany. The atmosphere was not helped by Günter Rexrodt, the German economy minister, who said: France must take care not to try to make others bear responsibility for its own problems.

The government yesterday played down a ruling from the watchdog Constitutional Council that aspects of a law to make the Bank of France independent, in line with the Maastricht Treaty, could not be implemented until the treaty came into force. Parliament could not give the bank the power to define monetary policy or ensure price stability since these were major elements of economic policy, for which the government was responsible, said the council. The treaty is due to come into force in the autumn.

William Rees-Mogg, page 14
Letters, page 15
Boost for franc, page 23
Economic View, page 25

Fellini jokes from hospital bed after suffering stroke

BY JOHN PHILLIPS IN ROME AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE condition of Federico Fellini, the Italian film director, who was admitted to hospital with a stroke on Tuesday, improved yesterday, doctors said. He felt well enough to joke with hospital staff.

Fellini, 73, director of such classics as *La Dolce Vita* and *8½*, was paralysed on his left side after being taken ill while holidaying at the Grand Hotel on the Adriatic coast.

A medical bulletin said he was in a stable condition and showed no signs of haemorrhaging. Gianfranco Turchetti, his personal doctor, said: "He was in a good mood. He seemed calm. He told me to say that he was locked in a room with three nurses."

Fellini, who has received five Oscars for his work, was taken ill at his native Rimini

while on holiday but did not lose consciousness or speech. He was partially paralysed in his left leg and left arm. He was shown on Italian television yesterday shouting at reporters: "What the hell are you doing here?"

Messages of concern poured in from his admirers, including Woody Allen, the American director, and actors who played in his many films. One of the first came from Marcello Mastroianni.

Another came from actor Anthony Quinn, the fire-eater who bullied Fellini's actress-wife Giulietta Masina in his first Oscar-winning effort, *La Strada*, made in 1954.

Fellini returned last month to Rimini — the setting for his 1983 nostalgic reminiscences of the resort's bygone glory *E La Nave Va* — after undergoing an operation on his aorta,

the body's main artery, in Zurich. Doctors have said the current illness was not connected with the operation. They said that the stroke could have been caused by embolism or thrombosis, or a combination of the two.

Giulietta Masina rushed to his side on Tuesday night and Fellini telephoned her as soon as he woke up yesterday.

"He is not speaking a lot. He keeps asking for his wife," Fellini's brother-in-law, Giorgio Fabbri said. "These are tragic moments," he added.

Fellini in March received an Oscar for life-long achievement in the film industry. He felt unwell as he was resting on his hotel bed on Tuesday afternoon. When he reached for the telephone to call for help, he fell, bruising his face and left eye.

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حكمة من الامم

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS
IN ROME

The Italian parliament today dismissed a motion to strip Romano Prodi, the former socialist prime minister, of his immunity from prosecution. The motion was made by a group of 100 MPs, but it failed to reach the necessary two-thirds majority. The motion was aimed at forcing Prodi to face charges of corruption and abuse of power. Prodi had been accused of using his position as prime minister to secure a contract for a telecommunications company. The motion was also aimed at forcing Prodi to face charges of abuse of power. Prodi had been accused of using his position as prime minister to secure a contract for a telecommunications company.

Rules of engagement emphasise proportional response

UN commander proposes limited Bosnia air strikes

FROM JAMES BONE
IN NEW YORK

THE United Nations commander in Bosnia has drafted a set of rules of engagement that would limit any Nato air strikes in Bosnia-Herzegovina to proportionate retaliatory raids on military targets responsible for attacks on "safe areas" or UN peacekeepers.

UN sources said yesterday that the proposals by General Jean Cot had yet to be approved by Boutros Boutros Ghali, the UN secretary-general, who may delay a decision to decide on wider air strikes on the Bosnian Serbs until after next Monday's Nato meeting.

However, the draft makes clear that the UN has no intention of launching a full-scale blitz to break the siege of Sarajevo. "Close air support must only be used in response to a clearly identified deliberate hostile act," the draft says. "We do not want carpet bombing by B-52s," one UN official said. "Ideally, we want to get the guy who triggered the artillery piece that smashed our armoured personnel carrier."

General Cot's proposal says that, because of the danger of "deceptive provocation", Nato warplanes should respond to attacks on UN-designated "safe areas" or UN peacekeepers only when the offenders can be "clearly identified". The retaliatory air strike should be



Mladic said his forces had taken Mount Igman

prompt and "proportional" to the offence.

The proposal says the raid should be aimed only at the specific offender, unless there is a danger of collateral damage, in which case the retaliatory raid should be against a "comparable military or the same party as close as possible to the origin of the attack".

The proposed rules say the UN secretary-general, who must give the order for the first use of air power, may have to do so without consulting the security council. Subsequent raids will be

controlled by the UN force commander and run in accordance with the UN chain of command.

General Cot's proposal is very much in line with the doctrine enunciated by another French general, Philippe Morillon. After leaving his Bosnia command, General Morillon emphasised that any air strike should be limited in time and scope to a direct response to the attack, in order to avoid an escalation of the conflict.

France now provides the largest number of UN troops

in Bosnia, and has emerged as the key player in fixing policy. At the Nato meeting in Brussels last Monday, France insisted that General Cot, as the commander of UN forces, should control the use of Nato air power in support of UN troops.

The United States wanted authority to lie with Admiral Mike Boorda, the American in charge of Nato's southern command in Naples.

Nato will establish the command and control procedures for air attacks in Bosnia at its meeting next Monday. British sources say that Nato, as well as the UN, will be able to request air strikes, but the UN commander will at least have the power to postpone, and possibly to veto, any Nato action.

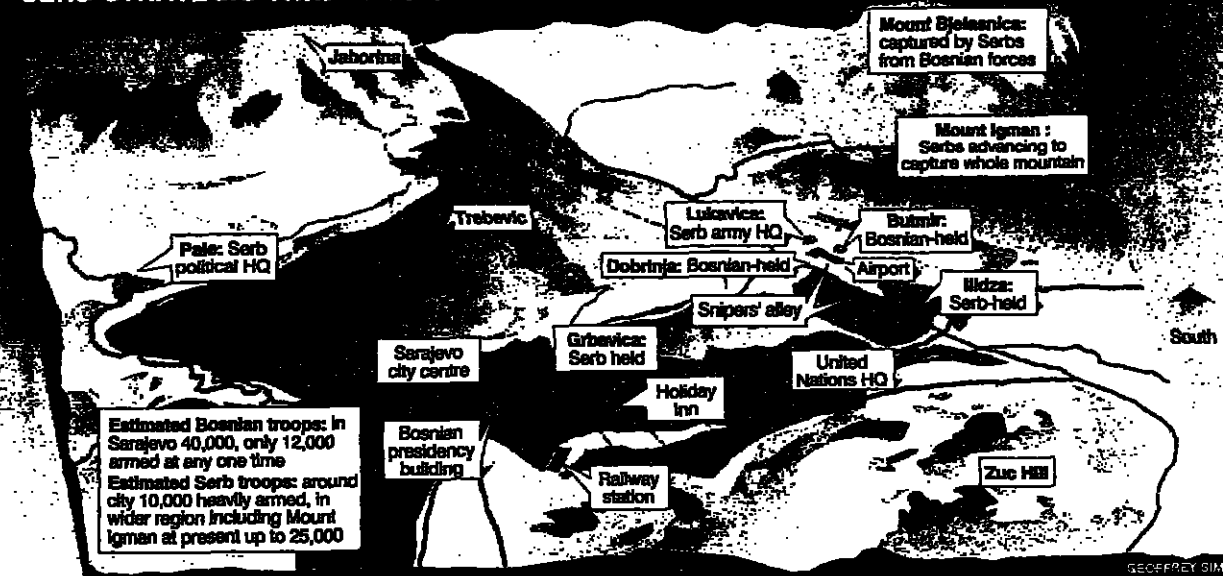
As the UN put the finishing touches to its rules of engagement, General Ratko Mladic, the commander of the Bosnian Serb forces, claimed that his fighters had wrested control of an important position on Mount Igman, dominating Sarajevo. Bosnian government forces said their lines were still holding but that their position was "critical". The fall of the peak would close the Serb siege around Sarajevo. The capital itself was quiet during the morning after some machinegun and shell fire overnight.

Serb stronghold, page 1
Lawrence Freedman, page 14



Periscope view: a Bosnian Serb soldier scans Sarajevo from one of the captured positions overlooking the city

SERB STRATEGIC THREAT TO SARAJEVO



Yeltsin vows to carry on with his reforms

FROM ANNE MCELVOY
IN MOSCOW

■ Russia is confused and divided after the central bank's currency reform. President Yeltsin must concentrate on restoring confidence in his government

PRESIDENT Yeltsin yesterday denied rumours that his health was failing and pledged that his reforms would continue despite the uncertainty sown by the central bank's currency reform and his indecisive response to it.

Mr Yeltsin made his first public appearance since last month's rouble debacle in Oryol, southern Russia, where he commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Kursk and delivered a message intended to restore confidence in his government, which has appeared divided and confused in the wake of the unpopular reform.

Responding to a claim by the conservative *Rossiskaya Gazeta* that he was suffering from strain and exhaustion, he said: "I don't know where all these whispers are coming from that my health is failing. I interrupted my holiday because of urgent work. A sick person would not do that, so there is no need for concern over my physical state."

The president, who has a history of heart trouble, showed unusual readiness to discuss persistent rumours that he is in ill-health, reflecting his determination to appear physically and politically robust as he prepares to fight off a renewed hardline challenge. The outing to an event marking one of the great Soviet victories of the second world war was planned carefully to carry the right symbol-

ism for a leader whose energy reserves have appeared depleted throughout the summer.

He defended his privatisation programme and accused the conservative-led parliament of attempting to derail the economy by promoting measures that were "provocative and aimed at harming the people", a comment clearly intended to include the way in which the currency reform was conducted, but he stopped short of referring to it outright. "Our reforms would have been more successful and

there would have been more order were it not for the permanent political strife and intrigues," he said.

Mr Yeltsin's tactics still leave unclear the extent to which he had foreknowledge of the currency reform. Most of the mopping up operation in the wake of a damaging cabinet split it unleashed between Viktor Chernomyrdin, the prime minister, and Boris Fyodorov, the finance minister, is being conducted behind closed doors. Mr Chernomyrdin approved the reform without informing Mr Fyodorov, who referred to it as a "Bolshevik tactic".

Unless Mr Yeltsin can restore a semblance of unity to his government, he will be hard pressed to force through the constitutional changes he wants to enhance his authority and diminish the role of the hostile parliament. Russia's commercial bankers are unlikely to be satisfied with his evasive response to the abrupt withdrawal of pre-1993 notes, which unsettled Russian savers and caused turmoil throughout the rouble zone. The country's Association of Bankers said yesterday that it would press for a review of the move by the constitutional court.

Yeltsin denied rumour of his failing health

Yeltsin denied rumour of his failing health

Murder of Briton alarms Moscow's foreigners

BY ANNE MCELVOY

Until now, the brutal murder of Greg Kushan, a British businessman, in his Moscow hotel room last Sunday night was the sort of killing associated with Russia's underworld.

Mr Kushan, 31, a marketing consultant, was found dead with multiple stab wounds in the vast Mezhdunarodnaya (International) hotel on Monday morning. Police said his injuries seemed to have been inflicted by several assailants.

The rivalries of Russia's emerging business world are being conducted with increasingly blatant violence. A series of shoot-outs within the past fortnight in Moscow have shocked even a population that has become hardened to the street vendettas that have become part of post-Communist life.

The manager of an Azerbaijani restaurant was shot dead last week. The assassins then turned their fire on two nearby kiosk vendors who had witnessed the attack, killing them as well. Four men died in the previous week when a gang of gunmen burst into a Russian-Italian car showroom in the south of the capital to exact revenge over non-payment of money owed in a protection racket.

Until recently, the received wisdom among foreigners has been that business violence was confined to local or ethnic feuds, an impression the authorities do their best to reinforce by playing down the "home

grown" element and concentrating on the role of the Caucasian mafia in Moscow's criminal world.

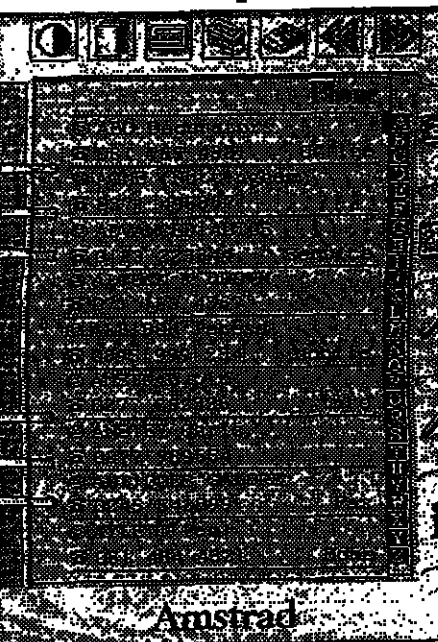
But the growth of joint ventures opens Westerners to the same risks. These days extortion gangs do not hesitate to demand protection money from foreign firms and are quick to exact revenge if they do not get it. Sergei Goryachev, the Russian-born manager of the popular American "Trennos" restaurants in Moscow, was murdered outside his home, shot in the head and chest by a masked assassin.

Even the mightiest Russian entrepreneurs are powerless against the wave of killings. Five top bankers have written to President Yeltsin appealing for his help to combat what they describe as an "orchestrated campaign of murder and hostage taking" directed against commercial bankers.

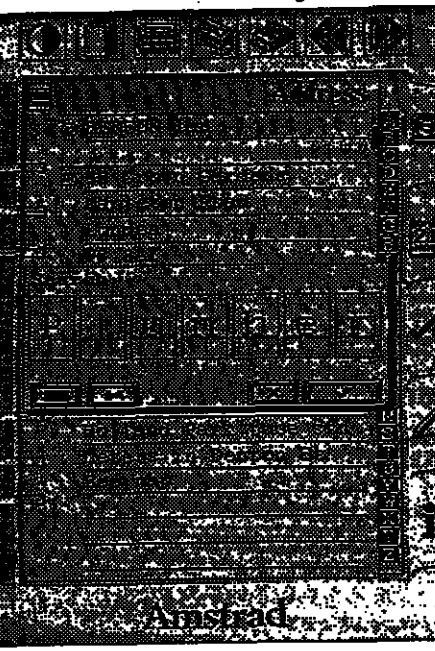
Mr Kushan is the first Briton to die in what appears to be a business-related attack, but there has been a steady growth in general violence against foreigners. What particularly unnerves the foreign community about his death is that he was killed inside a respected hard-currency hotel that is used by business travellers for long stays in the capital.

The grandiose building, on the banks of the Moskva river, is home to an English-style pub that has become the haunt of British technical and construction workers who are working in Moscow. Yesterday the bar was empty.

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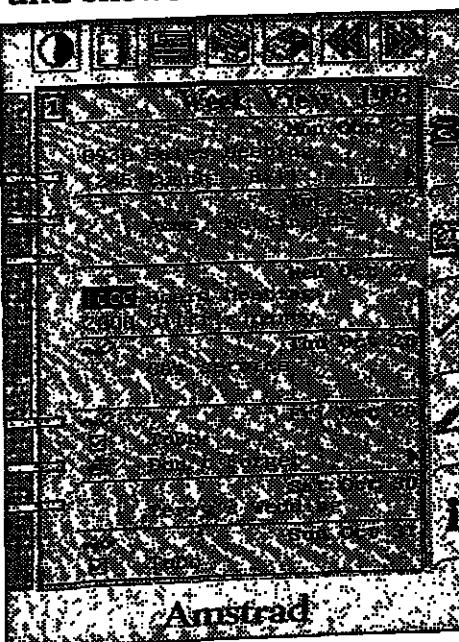
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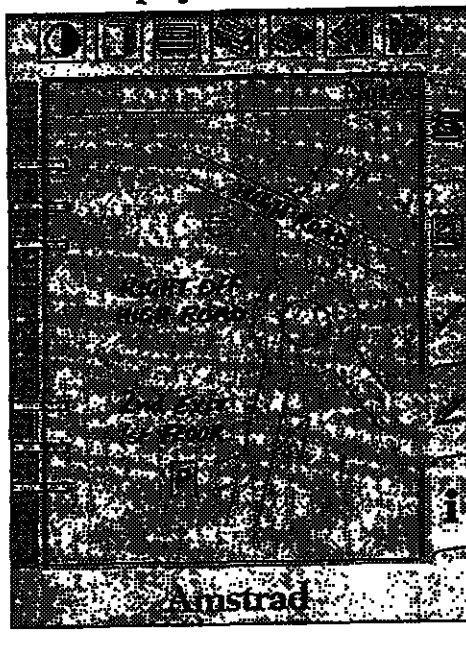
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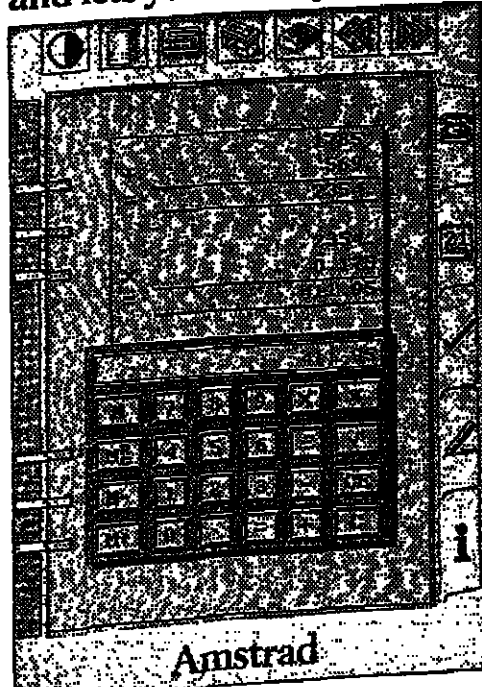
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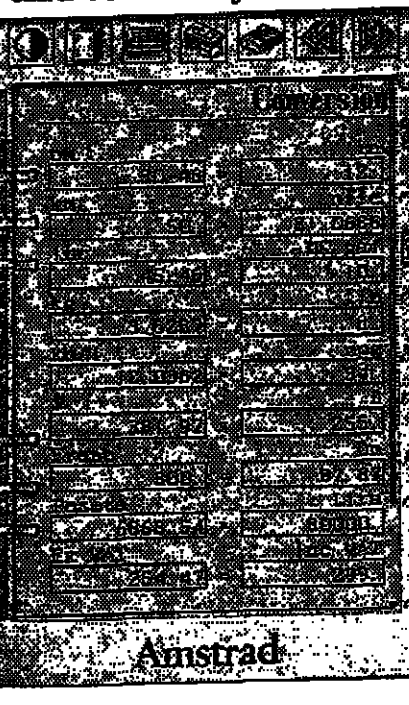
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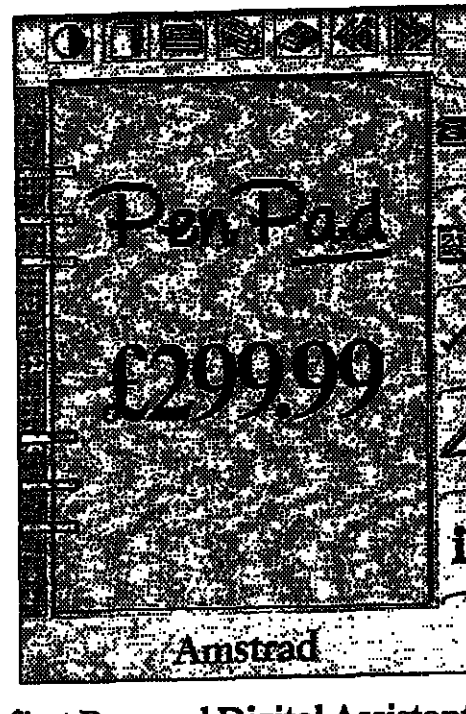
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ACT.

Rejected Khmer Rouge turns on Cambodia



Pol Pot: bloody leader of Cambodian guerrillas

KHMER Rouge guerrillas have launched a series of brutal attacks with the apparent aim of killing and injuring Cambodians simply to drive home the message that there can be no real peace unless the organisation has a role in government. The attacks come just as the first United Nations troops leave the country after supervising successful elections in May and bringing hints of possible peace to a war-weary people.

Senior UN officials yesterday were studying reports of the ambush of a train near the coastal city of Kampot earlier this week. About 80 guerrillas took part, including 20 black-clad *mit neary* (women comrades), who waved pistols and AK47 rifles and screamed death threats. Ten passengers were killed, one of them the daughter of a woman whose husband was

The Khmer Rouge has launched a violent campaign in its bid for a role in government. James Pringle writes from Phnom Penh

murdered during the bloody reign of Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader in the late 1970s. "They were very cruel," one passenger said. Yasushi Akashi, the UN chief in Cambodia, is sending a stinging letter today to Khieu Samphan, nominal head of the Khmer Rouge, about new threats against Cambodia's ethnic Vietnamese minority that have been broadcast by Khmer Rouge radio. The threats have stirred renewed fears of vicious pogroms such as those that sent thousands of Vietnamese fleeing across the border to safety earlier this year.

Ominously, the Khmer Rouge has begun calling the new provisional government a "Vietnamese-installed regime". The government was, in fact, properly elected in the conspicuously successful UN-supervised elections — 90 per cent of the electorate turned out in spite of a Khmer Rouge boycott and threats against voters. Also, the royalist Funcinpec party, which formerly had an uneasy alliance with the Khmer Rouge and won most votes in the election, is now part of the new government and was never allied to Vietnam. Khmer Rouge guerrillas this

week also attacked a UN outpost on the Thai border, apparently with at least some Thai army collusion. In addition, they shelled the airport at Siem Reap near the ruins of Angkor.

A UN report made public yesterday said the Khmer Rouge attack on a checkpoint on the Thai-Cambodian border on Sunday, in which 21 UN personnel were temporarily detained, was launched partly from Thailand with the assistance of the Thai military. The report said at least two wounded Khmer Rouge guerrillas were taken away for treatment in Thai ambulances.

Chuan Leekpai, the Thai prime minister, denied the UN claims yesterday. But it is common knowledge in the region that local military commanders, especially in the northeast, have business

links with Khmer Rouge commanders, including the feared Ta Mok, a Khmer Rouge leader known to Cambodians as "The Butcher", who in the past has lived some of the time in Thailand's Sisakhet province, where he buys supplies for his troops.

Reviewing the position in Cambodia, an analyst in Phnom Penh said yesterday: "The big worry is that the whole military situation is going to collapse when the UN leaves." Most foreign diplomats and observers, however, believe that this prediction is too pessimistic. General John Sanderson, the UN military chief in the capital, pointed out last month that while the Khmer Rouge was still a danger, with an ability to create problems, it was "incapable of seizing any towns or holding on to them".

Clinton's budget hangs on vote of Arizona senator

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

The President has fought hard to gain support for his promised budget savings. His policies hang on the will of Democratic senators to back or wreck his administration

ON THE EVE of two cliff-hanger votes in Congress on President Clinton's \$496 billion (£330 billion) package to reduce the deficit, Dennis DeConcini, Arizona's Democratic senator, was temporarily transformed into America's most pampered and powerful politician.

The White House believed it would narrowly prevail in today's House vote, but it was still striving to win over one of seven dissident Democrats to avert a Senate defeat that would cripple Mr Clinton's presidency. Mr DeConcini was its best and possibly only hope, but yesterday he was still "leaning against".

The president was offering the Arizona every inducement. He signed an executive order mandating that all \$240 billion of new taxes in the package be used for deficit reduction — a DeConcini initiative the Senate had rejected. In an Oval Office address to the nation on Tuesday night Mr Clinton praised just one senator — Mr DeConcini.

The senator, heavily implicated in the Savings and Loan scandal, faces a tough re-

election battle next year and Arizona strongly oppose the package. In his response to Mr Clinton's address Bob Dole, the Senate's Republican minority leader, said the package contained "the largest tax increase in world history" and warned senior citizens in Arizona to "look out. The Clinton plan is bad news for you and all other Americans."

Falling Mr DeConcini, the administration's only other hopes were Senators Sam Nunn of Georgia and Richard Bryan of Nevada. Both were longshots, however, and there were signs that Senators Bob Kerrey and Joseph Lieberman were wavering in their support. Huge media campaigns were being waged in these senators' home states, and local reporters were being offered Oval Office interviews with the president.

Mr Clinton's address was the climax of an all-out public relations offensive to gal-

vanise support for the cornerstone of his political agenda. He cast the package as a decisive break with the Republican era's "something for nothing" economics that would revive the American dream by reviving the American economy.

He called it the largest deficit reduction package ever with more than 80 per cent of its new taxes falling on the rich who benefited most from Reaganomics. The choice was "our plan or no plan... We cannot afford not to act. I need your help. I need for you to tell the people's representatives to get on with the people's business."

Within two hours of his address and Mr Dole's rebuttal the public placed an estimated ten million telephone calls to Capitol Hill, but instant polls suggested the president had failed to generate the popular pressure that might have clinched the



Point of order: George Mitchell, centre, the Senate majority leader, calling for questions at a press conference

House and Senate votes. Most agreed with Mr Dole that the package would neither improve the economy nor cut the deficit.

Mr Clinton made a final push yesterday, lobbying in person on the Hill. However, the plan has few enthusiastic

congressional supporters, and if it is enacted it will be largely because of the Democrats' reluctance to wreck the first Democratic presidency since the 1970s.

In May the House passed its version of Mr Clinton's plan by a mere six votes, and in

June the Senate's version was approved after Al Gore, the vice-president, broke a tied vote. Those razor-thin margins have given individual congressmen extraordinary leverage. Senator Herb Kohl single-handedly beat off attempts to raise the petrol tax

by more than 4.3 cents a gallon. Senator Russ Feingold had a ban on growth hormones for cows written into the bill. Senator Bryan was given tax breaks for restaurant owners to help Las Vegas.

Dole's dream, page 12

US and Israel vie for Demjanjuk

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

A FURIOUS legal tug-of-war erupted yesterday between Israeli and American judicial authorities over the fate of John Demjanjuk after a court in Ohio ordered that the former car worker be returned to the United States.

In the latest twist in the 16-year legal saga, Israel insisted yesterday that it would not relinquish Mr Demjanjuk, who was acquitted last week by the Israeli supreme court of being "Ivan the Terrible", the Nazi camp guard at the Treblinka concentration camp.

"The state of Israel is sovereign. At this stage, we work by Israeli court decisions," said Dudi Ben-Ami, for the prison service.

Mr Demjanjuk, 73, is likely to remain in his top security cell until next Wednesday, when the high court will decide whether to return him for being another SS guard at the Sobibor death camp.

The Israeli decision is bound to infuriate American authorities. Following Mr Demjanjuk's acquittal, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati ruled that Mr

Demjanjuk should be allowed back to America to give evidence in his appeal against the 1986 extradition order. Gilbert Merritt, the chief judge, said that Mr Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel "to be tried only for the charges in the warrant against him" and that Israel would "violate basic precepts of international law" if it prosecuted him on fresh charges.

However, the American ruling led to an angry response from Jewish-American groups and Nazi hunters. "There is sufficient evidence to prosecute and convict Demjanjuk of war crimes and he should not be allowed to walk free," said Ephraim Zuroff, director of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre in Jerusalem. He added that the centre presented a new petition to the Israeli high court yesterday, to hamper Mr Demjanjuk's possible return to America.

To complicate matters further, the Ukrainian ambassador to Tel Aviv disclosed that if Mr Demjanjuk was considering returning to his native Ukraine, he could face war crimes charges in Kiev as well.

Briton says officials knew of Nazi past

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

A FORMER SS camp guard who is to be deported from the United States said the British authorities were aware of his background when they granted him citizenship in 1964. Alexander Schweidler, right, said from his home in Inverness, Florida: "I told them I was a member of the SS. They had no objections and they didn't ask any more questions."

The Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) said Mr Schweidler, 71, was responsible for killing two prisoners at the Nazi concentration camp at Mauthausen, Austria, in 1942. Born in Bratislava, in former Czechoslovakia, Mr Schweidler moved to Austria before the war. In 1948 he



settled in Britain and worked as a factory worker in northern England. He was granted citizenship in 1964, and emigrated to the United States a year later. The OSI said Mr Schweidler would be deported for concealing his wartime activities when he arrived.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lebanon opens talks on peace process

Zahle: Warren Christopher, the American Secretary of State, began talks here in eastern Lebanon yesterday after Syria said a ceasefire he brokered stopped Arab-Israeli peace negotiations from being buried in the rubble of an Israeli attack last week.

Officials said his talks would focus on hopes to revive the negotiations, which America had feared would be derailed by the assault on south Lebanon, displacing 500,000 people, and leaving 120 dead and 1,000 wounded.

Hundreds of Lebanese troops backed by tanks fanned near Israel's self-declared "security zone" in a show of force aimed to reassure residents who had returned to rebuild their homes. (Reuters)

Truce signed

Arusha: President Habyarimana of Rwanda and rebel leaders have signed an agreement to end 34 months of civil war at a ceremony in Arusha, northern Tanzania, attended by regional leaders and foreign diplomats. (Reuters)

Little progress

Hong Kong: Talks with China on Hong Kong's controversial £14.5 billion airport project broke up without agreement, ending a flurry of optimistic activity on the local stock market. Anthony Galsworthy, the British negotiator, said the talks had only "edged forwards".

Killer hunted

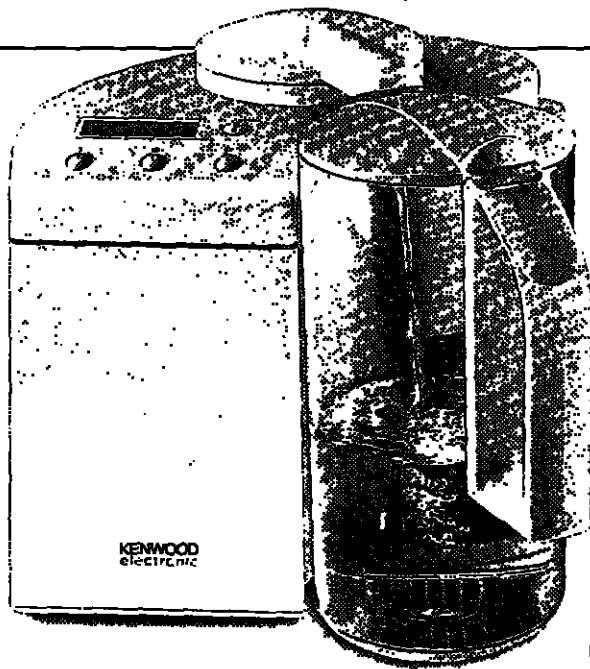
New York: A serial killer who might have murdered as many as five homosexual men and dismembered their bodies is being hunted by police in New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey. The murderer appears to pick up men in gay bars in New York City.

'Miracle' birth

Oakland: Doctors have delivered a baby boy by Caesarean section 104 days after his mother was declared brain-dead. The "miracle" infant, weighing 4lb 15oz, is healthy. The mother was declared brain dead after being shot in the head. (AFP)

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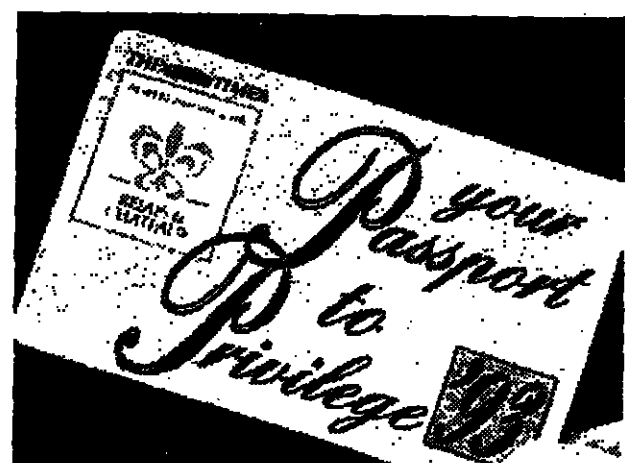
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THE TIMES

حکومت الامم

Japan confesses it forced women into wartime brothels

FROM JOANNA PITMAN
IN TOKYO

JAPAN officially admitted for the first time yesterday that the imperial army forced Korean and other Asian women to serve in "comfort stations" — military brothels — during the 1930s and 1940s.

A government report, published yesterday and compiled from interviews with Japanese war veterans and former Korean "comfort women", acknowledges that force was used to take women to the front lines but claims some joined the brothels voluntarily. "The government takes this opportunity to offer its heartfelt apologies and feelings of remorse to all the women for the many sufferings and injuries to the mind and body that cannot be healed," said Yohei Kono, the chief cabinet secretary who will tomorrow become leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, now in opposition.

It is incumbent upon us to consider seriously how best

Japan's decision to confront its past is prompted less by remorse than a phlegmatic realisation that failure to do so will hinder efforts to enhance its political might

we can express this sentiment," he went on. "We shall face squarely the historical facts instead of evading them and take them to heart as lessons of history."

The new admission represents significant progress from a report published a year ago which acknowledged for the first time the involvement of the imperial army in recruiting women, but contended there was no evidence that they were forced into prostitution. That admission came only after a professor found documents in Tokyo's defence academy library showing that the army and the government were involved in setting up brothels on the front line.

Historians estimate that Japan recruited between 100,000

and 200,000 women, mostly Koreans but also Chinese, Indonesians, Malaysians, Taiwanese and Filipinas, to serve in the brothels in the closing years of its wartime colonisation of the Asian continent.

Kabun Muto, the foreign minister, who will resign today with the rest of the cabinet to make way for the new coalition government led by Morihiro Hosokawa, said he hoped the report would "settle relations" with South Korea, but he side-stepped the issue of compensation for surviving "comfort women", their families or other victims of Japan's wartime aggression.

Senior members of the seven-party coalition have undertaken to seek a full reconciliation with their Asian



Bitter memories: "comfort women" announcing they are suing Japan for wartime abuses and Yohei Kono admitting Tokyo's responsibility

neighbours by recognising Japan's war guilt and offering apologies to those who suffered Japanese brutality. The saga of the "comfort women" has highlighted the reluctance of the Japanese authorities to confront the nation's colonisation of Asia in the first half

of the century and the darkest chapters of its wartime record there. This attitude has engendered a brooding resentment among Japan's neighbours.

In 1990 vigorous protests from the government of South Korea produced an apology from the newly enthroned Emperor Akihito, who referred to the "unfortunate past between our two countries and for which my country was responsible". His father, the Emperor Showa (Hirohito), for whom Japan's soldiers fought in Asia, had simply regretted the "unfortunate past".

A few years earlier a dispute erupted between China and Japan over Japanese history books, which either fail to mention or gloss over atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers. But Japan's near silence on its awkward past has begun to create problems

with wider ramifications for the country's future. The new government is concerned that its past is hindering Tokyo's efforts to find an international political role to match its economic status.

Leading article, page 15

Samurai's task is to make reality of poll promises

BY JOANNA PITMAN

MORIHIRO Hosokawa, the scion of a long line of feudal lords, samurai warriors and, in later generations, politicians, today will be named prime minister at the head of a coalition that has broken the Liberal Democratic Party's 38-year reign and domination of politics.

Humbled and uncomfortable beside the Communist Party on the opposition benches of the Diet will sit the LDP, led by its newly elected chairman, Yohei Kono, a suave populist figure whose biggest asset is his freedom from the scandal of corruption.

The LDP's venal gerontocracy, whose failure to introduce political reform precipitated last month's ruinous election, has been forced into hibernation and "Clean Kono" has been thrust up front to represent the party's conscience. Both men are progressive, articulate and, in their

mid-50s, are the champions of a new generation of politicians fired by visions of a reformed, transparent and genuinely democratic form of political pluralism.

Each will control roughly half the seats of the Diet (Mr Hosokawa with a precarious five-seat majority of 261, and Mr Kono with 228) and both would, two months ago, have dismissed talk of today's events as just a dream.

For the first time in four decades, the political stage looks set for a bout of gladiatorial party politics. Both leaders talk of reforming the corrupt habits of the past and evolving a political class answerable to the wishes of the public. Political and electoral reforms will be debated "earnestly", they say, addressing the issues of restricting political funding and reorganising the gerrymandered electoral system.

They claim that the Diet will become a forum for genuine policy debate, implying an end to the system in which policy decisions were often reached after the LDP funneled money to opposition parties which opposed for a while to keep up the impression of a fair contest and then conceded honourable defeat.

Both men clearly have one eye on the populist theme of the moment. But it is too early to judge either the sincerity of their claims or whether such change is possible.

The metamorphosis of Japanese politics may have begun at last, but in the short term drastic change looks to be improbable. This is no revolution.



Hosokawa: breaking the political mould

Citizens balk at 'fine' lifestyle

FROM JAMES PRINGLE IN SINGAPORE

In an Eastern tradition stretching back to Kipling's time, post-prandial port and cigars were de rigueur in the officers' mess of Singaporean military units until last year. Now, mint chocolates have replaced the cigars.

Whether an army can go to war on mint chocolates remains to be seen, but the gesture, at the behest of Singapore's overbearing "I'm telling you for your own good" government, has not enhanced the army's macho image. To add insult to injury, in an effort to make this well-managed nursery the world's first smoke-free state, servicemen have been told that anyone smoking in public, while in uniform, will be fined.

"Smoking is bad for your health, I admit," noted a Singaporean employee of a French firm. "It's this ramming of it down your throat that is hard to accept."

Police, park rangers and plainclothes officers have caught hundreds of teenagers in an anti-smoking sweep in just over two months, a health ministry official said yesterday. Singapore banned under-18s from lighting up in public on May 31. "We have given

a three-month grace period and those caught were warned and their parents and teachers notified of their offences," the official said.

"It's not surprising," added a sceptical Singapore office worker. "That's just another example of why we call Singapore a 'fine' city — you get fined for this and fined for that."

Not just fined, but jailed too. A total of ten motorists have been imprisoned since April for driving their "weekend licence" cars on weekdays.

The People's Action Party (PAP) has ruled since independence in 1965 — the 28th anniversary is celebrated next Tuesday — and holds all but four of 81 seats in parliament. However, it harasses the small opposition as if it might somehow suddenly sneak into power in this tightly-ordered state.

Taxi drivers have also been told by the government not to talk politics with foreign fares. Despite this, a taxi driver told me: "The government has satisfied our material needs, but Singapore is no fun. Everything is programmed, planned, scheduled. We're just like robots."

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"Where shall we go?" is the plaintive cry every August. Now, between the 5th and 30th, you know the answer. (See below.)

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CERTAIN MERCHANDISE MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE AT ALL STORES

Ahoy, Captain Impossible

When a motley middle-class crew set sail with Vivien Cherry, they could not have known she shared many management skills with Captain Bligh. Alice Thomson went to interview her

There is no escape. No doors that can be slammed, no scope for silent contemplation, no comfort foods to stop you thinking and no warm bath to soothe your muscles. Fourteen people are thrown together by fate, they must live cheek by jowl on a boat little bigger than a Volvo estate. It sounds like one of those horror movies in which the lift gets stuck or a train gets jammed in a tunnel and, one by one, everyone either throws up, cracks up or finds that they are a born leader.

It was, in fact, the British Steel Challenge, a 28,000-mile global odyssey, on which 130 crew paid £15,000 each to learn to reef, gybe and get nappy rash jostling around each other in wet, freezing pants and sweaty oilskins. According to Alan Beggs, a sports psychologist who specialises in the claustrophobia and compatibility problems associated with long-distance sailing: "It is inevitable that deeply hidden things will come to the surface. They are stuck in a tin box, in a situation that generates anxiety and lack of confidence. They will have to be sufficiently trusting of the people around them to open up."

It was a tough enough being part of the crew, but for the ten skippers who were paid £1,000 a month to cajole and coach the amateur helmsmen round the globe, the psychological tension was extraordinary. Their crews had spent three years training. Many had sold their houses and given away their Network South-east cards and their dogs to be able to afford their dream on the southern seas. The sponsors had put in a further £2.5 million and, with their names splashed across the spinners, they did not want to come in last.

It was hardest for Vivien Cherry, 32, an environmental engineer and the only female skipper. Women may have reached the Cabinet, the boardroom and beaten the Australians at cricket, but put them anywhere near water and the problems start. When Helen of Troy launched a thousand ships she began a ten-year war. Queen Elizabeth I sensibly hired Sir Walter Raleigh and Clare Francis got ME.

So why on earth choose a woman skipper? Having seen Tracy Edwards skipper the yacht *Maiden* in the Whitbread round-the-world race and then go on *This is Your Life*, the organisers wanted a woman to generate more publicity. According to Miss Cherry, the book publishers also wanted, "a

fairy tale princess". Although she was an experienced sailor who had completed the 1988 single-handed transatlantic race, Miss Cherry found the role of skipper/despotic nanny almost impossible. She was so determined to present a clear lead as a woman that she appeared hard and uncompromising.

Her articulate crew at times barely spoke to her and she only narrowly avoided a polite, middle-class mutiny. Then her mate resigned, leaving her to cope with 40ft waves, a broken forestay, a cracked mast, a malfunctioning weather report system, force ten gales and a damaged knee.

Woman of Steel is her story, told far more bluntly than her publishers would have wished. Miss Cherry is so hard on herself that she comes across as an unyielding, pushy, and emotionally enfeebled perfectionist who wouldn't have commanded the respect of a group of Brownies, let alone 13 men and women with successful careers ranging from a financial consultant to a company director.

"At the beginning, the crew were happy to have me as their skipper. After that things started going downhill fairly rapidly. Crew members would get offended if I shouted at them on the boat and take it very personally." In other words, she made a meal out of telling them they were rationed to one piece of loo roll.

She was scathing about their inability to work out who should do what in the Foulie Locker or the Doghouse area. "Some of the crews believed they were special and that the whole race was a bit of a breeze. If things got difficult they could go sick. ... Not many of them were self-motivated enough to have completed a challenge like this on their own," she writes.

Her crew can be equally dismissive. "Initially, I thought she would be a good skipper. But she created a lot of problems by worrying about being a woman. She was not always aware of people's feelings. Communications were sometimes so non-existent that we were often unaware of tactics," says Ann de Boer.

I thought we would dislike each other on sight. But although I would have problems coping with both the waves and Miss Cherry aboard a boat, I could cope if we got stuck on a lift. In her blue cords and T-shirt, she reminded me of an eminently sensible left defence on a lacrosse pitch. The schoolgirl who would spend her evenings sewing



Mission impossible: Vivien Cherry was determined to present a clear lead as a woman

gymnastics awards onto her games skirt and weekends with her father poring over DIY manuals.

Did Miss Cherry feel that her sex made any difference? "Well, we finished fourth and no one got badly injured so it obviously wasn't a fundamental problem. But then I have never felt very girly."

She puts everything down to temperament. By her own admission, she is a loner and found the constant scrutiny almost insufferable. "I was used to working on my own as an engineer and am on the fringes of the boating fraternity, so I find it very difficult to open up to people unless I have known them at least six months," she explains. She is also a great believer in not asking

questions if you do not want to hear the answer — which may have been half the problem.

The rest could be put down to her sarcastic tongue. "I am blunt. I have a lack of tact. I believe that the job is more important than the person and I found the crew's constant need to be praised exasperating. At times her bluntness is engaging and one begins to wonder how she put up with all those whingeing adults."

I rang Paul Tichener, the mate who resigned. "She had a difficult, sometimes maddening and responsible job coping with an age span of between 25 and 65. With hindsight, I would say she made the best of it," he says. After a few hours Miss

Cherry is quite forthcoming, explaining how she has found a new boy friend with whom she is ecstatic and is thinking of changing careers.

So the trip wasn't a fiasco? "The crew won't ever become bosom buddies, after all, they have seen me at my most vulnerable but I'd have a drink with them if I was in the area. I am a lot more tolerant and gentle and I have realised people don't like honesty — but I don't think I would repeat the experience."

● *Woman of Steel*, by Vivien Cherry with Keith Wheatley, is published this week in hardback (£14.99) by Adlard Coles Nautical. The boat Cooper's 8 Lybrand is in Coves all week.

Looking for the judgment of Solomon

When a child is just another bit of property

LITTLE has changed since Solomon suggested halving a baby to wrinkle out its true mother, except that now the courts help with the ripping apart. Unlike the real mother in the Old Testament, who preferred to give away her son than have him hurt, the biological parents of Jessica DeBoer have no such qualms about damage.

Jessica DeBoer became Anna Schmidt on Tuesday as she was strapped crying into a stranger's car seat and the world watched her scream "Mommy" on its televisions.

This scene of pain was caused by the fact that American law puts the rights of biological parents above all else.

Dan Schmidt, a man who had already abandoned two other natural children by two different mothers, still retained a set of legal rights that put him above what many see as justice. Although Cara Clausen (now Schmidt) signed away her rights to Jessica when she allowed the child to be adopted by the DeBoer family, her lie about the name of the real father left a legal loophole which Mr Schmidt has fully exploited.

Two-and-a-half-year-old Jessica was legally no more significant than some other piece of moveable property. There was no suggestion, as in Britain, that "the welfare of the child is paramount". The welfare of the child was crushed by the great adversarial legal machine.

Elsewhere in America, older children are battling for their rights. Gregory K, 13, "divorced" his natural mother who had dumped him on and off in foster care, and elected to remain with his most recent set of foster parents. This week, the case of Kimberly Mays, 14, continues against her natural parents, who want her to visit them at weekends. Because of a mistake in hospital, she and another baby with a heart defect were swapped, and when the other child died, Kimberly's real parents tracked her down and demanded her back. She considers her real parents (who have seven children) as "weird" and refuses to leave the Mays family which has brought her up as their only child.

Now, Kimberly is also on television daily, and the whole country is listening to the psychiatrist who claims she "is not mature enough to make this decision". The child's humiliation and embarrassment is clear for all to see.

There is much talk here about how the law should be changed,

but little action. The litigious nature of America means that children's rights and adults' rights are destined to be in opposition, and any question of compromise — say allowing the DeBoer parents visiting rights to Jessica — is considered defeat.

A few years ago, Britain might have been in the same position but for the Children Act which came into force in 1991. That, according to Lord Justice Butler-Sloss, "recognised a child is a person, and not a package" and put the child's welfare first, making it possible to appoint a guardian *ad litem* to represent the child's point of view. Compromise, rather than winning or losing, was promoted.

Custody decisions can also be made by agreement with a lawyer, keeping the child out of a frightening courtroom brawl. And detrimental court delays — such as the one which wasted two years of Jessica DeBoer's life — are kept to a minimum. No such delicacies trouble American law. In only two states

are the interests of the child considered, and he or she has no strictly-defined rights. The young, innocent party in the case is left to take the punishment. According to Nerys Patterson of Harvard Law School, "This is partly a legacy of medieval law that gave voice only to the powerful and gave men the power to abandon their illegitimate offspring and their children's mothers. These ancient attitudes have not totally washed out of our society."

THOSE ATTITUDES are most helpful to Mr Schmidt, the man who has all the rights in the Jessica DeBoer battle. Had he not been so irresponsible, his child would never have been psychologically scarred by her sudden removal from the stable and loving home she has always known. Discussions on how to improve the law by putting children first are essential, but they should not let us move the spotlight away from the real villain of the piece, the errant father.

Mr Schmidt has four children now, two of whom he has abandoned to their separate mothers, and one of whom he has never bothered even to see. Throughout her pregnancy, he failed to ask Cara Clausen if the child was his, having broken up with her soon after the conception. From his past record, there is little indication that he will make a mature or responsible father, but in the eyes of the law, that matters not at all.



KATE MUIR

The old campaigner's White House dream

At 68, Senator Bob Dole almost retired. Now, aged 70, he is gearing up to fight the 1996 presidential seat

A celebrated congressional wit once likened presidential ambition to a bug — "the only way to get it out of your system is with embalming fluid". That bug is evidently eating up Bob Dole. Just six months after America handed the proverbial torch to the baby-boom generation, the 70-year-old second world war veteran is already laying plans to seize it back again.

The Republicans' caustic, long-serving Senate leader scarcely bothers to conceal his yearning for the White House. Mr Dole has visited 27 states this year, including five trips to Iowa which holds the first caucus of 1996. During the August recess he is taking a week's "holiday" in New Hampshire, which holds the first primary. He will be 73 by that time, but points out that Ronald Reagan was just as old when he won his second term. "I'm obviously thinking about it," he says of 1996. "I have to give up anything."

The Kansas senator has the energy of a man half his age, runs up to four miles on a treadmill, and appears on every other chat show. He has the advantage of being one of the few Republicans in office, and to overcome the age problem he is reportedly considering an announcement that he would seek one term only. His wife, Elizabeth, is head of the American Red Cross — the perfect counterpoint to Hillary.

It is 17 years since Mr Dole ran as Gerald Ford's running mate on the ticket that lost to Jimmy Carter. It was a mean-spirited campaign that estab-

lished him as the Darth Vader of US politics. He ran dimly for president in 1980. He ran again in 1988, winning in Iowa only to be beaten by Vice-President George Bush in icy New Hampshire. "Senator Straddle", Mr Bush labelled him after he refused to promise no new taxes. "Stop lying about my record," Mr Dole retorted bitterly on the night of Mr Bush's victory.

Just two years ago, recovering from prostate cancer and sick of being the Bush administration's "water carrier", Mr Dole was dispirited enough to contemplate retirement, but his mood was transformed by Mr Bush's defeat last November. Overnight he became his party's de facto leader. "Fifty seven per cent of Americans who voted in the presidential election voted against Bill Clinton," Mr Dole declared defiantly the morning after the election. "I intend to represent that majority on the floor of the US Senate. If Bill Clinton has a mandate, then so do I."

Even Mr Dole's critics concede that he has since done a remarkable job reviving his devastated party, albeit with copious assistance from an initially inept White House. He led the Republican filibuster that derailed Mr Clinton's \$16 billion economic stimulus package. He successfully painted the president's deficit-reduction plan as yet more "tax-and-spend". United once more behind their traditional anti-tax message, the Republicans have won 24 of 38 state by-elections during Mr



Presidential challenger? Veteran politician Senator Bob Dole and his wife Elizabeth

Clinton's presidency including last week, the Lieutenant Governorship of Arkansas. The Republicans' unity has made the Democrats appear divided even though 90 per cent of them have held the line on the crucial votes.

Mr Clinton, who initially ignored Mr Dole, recently arranged a dinner at a Washington restaurant to try and make amends. Vice-President Al Gore even dropped by his Capitol Hill birthday party two weeks ago and gave him a "Dole in '96" badge.

Mr Dole is hardly the only Republican who has spotted Mr Clinton's electoral vulner-

ability. Thirty months before the primary season starts, potential candidates are already flocking to New Hampshire for some of the earliest spadework ever. But there is no single commanding figure as there was when the party rebuilt itself around Ronald Reagan in 1976.

Dan Quayle is nowhere to be seen. Bill Bennett and Jack Kemp, the former education and housing secretaries, set up a think-tank to give the party a new direction, but cannot agree what it should be. They are said to be "stumbling over each other in a clash of monumental egos".

Lamar Alexander, another former education secretary, Lynn Martin, former Labour secretary, and Senator Phil Gramm of Texas are hardly names to quicken the blood, while Pat Buchanan and his "cultural wars" have almost certainly had their day.

Richard Cheney, the former defence secretary, says he will consider his future while fly-fishing in Wyoming this summer. He lacks both a power base and fire in the belly, but has national stature, inspires trust, and is associated only with the successes of the Bush administration.

Governors William Weld of

Massachusetts and Carroll Campbell of South Carolina are likely candidates, but right now, says Ed Rollins, a leading Republican consultant, Mr Dole is the "closest thing" there is to a frontrunner.

But for all that, he must remain a longshot. Mr Dole's real weakness is that he has no big ideas or compelling agenda of his own. His present success is built entirely on opposing Mr Clinton, and he is already earning the nickname Dr Gridlock. "Senator Dole alternates between trips to New Hampshire to run for the Republican nomination and quick visits back to the Senate to throw more monkey wrenches into the works," Vice-President Gore complained last week.

He has no recipe for resolving the deep Republican divisions on issues ranging from abortion to deficit-financing that have been obscured, but certainly not eliminated, by Mr Clinton's amazing roller-coaster ride. William Brock, a former Republican chairman, says the party remains a political Tower of Babel — "a great many voices speaking in different tongues". At present, says Kevin Phillips, a conservative columnist, Mr Dole is a "safe rallying point for all the other people who would rather not have secondary-level presidentialitis break out too quickly. Dole is an interim big cheese."

History also militates against Mr Dole. Just two US senators — Warren Harding and John Kennedy — have ever moved directly into the Oval Office from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. But try telling that to a man with the bug.

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A literary link with tuberculosis, the odds on a successful treatment and simple steps to a longer life

From Haworth to the East End

IN the diary of the Reverend Patrick Brontë, the father of the literary family, one of the recurrent themes was his battle against a chronic cough. The cough disturbed his sleep, but did not seem to shorten his life or produce disabling symptoms. It is likely that the cough was the result of tuberculosis, and Mr Brontë may well have been the source of the infection which destroyed his family. His case demonstrates that TB can be a lifelong battle between the organism, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and the resistance of the patient.

The Brontës illustrate many of the risk factors which still apply to TB. Mr Brontë was an immigrant from an area with a high incidence of TB and the family lived in



MEDICAL BRIEFING
Dr Thomas Stuttaford

cramped surroundings at Haworth. Bramwell, the brother, was an alcoholic and, then as now, alcoholism lowers the patient's resistance to tuberculosis.

The number of cases of tuberculosis in Britain fell from 50,000 in 1950 to 5,000 in 1987, but the figures are rising again. The reduction was a result of better living conditions, a vaccination programme with BCG, and treatment by a combination of antibiotics. Although still relatively uncommon, there has been a particular increase in the inner cities. In the East End of London, Tower Hamlets reports a 43 per cent increase in the past five years, and Hackney one of 67 per cent. As a result, the London Chest Hospital has

restarted its TB clinic, which now sees 100 new cases a year, and 500 contacts of these cases. Just as the Brontës were immigrants, so are many of the present-day East Enders. However, they have often not come into the country with the disease but have developed it after their arrival. Overcrowding, as at Haworth, and the mixing of the generations, may contribute to its spread.

The situation in New York, where there are many patients with HIV as well as TB, is very different. There, 30 to 40 per cent of patients have become resistant to three or four of the anti-tubercular drugs, and in consequence there is a 45 per cent death



Sickly sisters from the moors: Anne, Emily and Charlotte Brontë

rate. As Dr Duncan Empey, of the London Chest Hospital, says: "It has become a complete nightmare."

Confronted with the example of New York, it might be supposed that British health authorities would encourage BCG vaccination. But, as an economy, 16 district health authorities, mostly rural ones, have recently abolished routine BCG vaccinations in schools. Dr Empey says: "Chest physicians cannot be happy about this. Even if somebody has been born in a quiet rural village, by the time they are of student age they are very likely to have moved to a city, and will very often have travelled in a developing country."

Horse sense



WHEN watching Dr David Silk, a well-known London consultant gastroenterologist, buying his newspapers, it was interesting to see that rather than immediately turning to the medical pages of *The Times* he first opened his copy of the *Sporting Life* to check that the form of his horse, Strong Medicine, had been correctly entered.

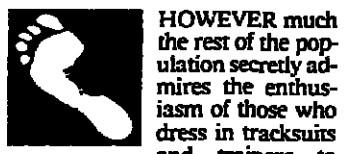
There could be no better name for a gastroenterologist's horse — the recent introduction of strong medicines in the treatment of peptic ulcers is set to revolutionise medical practice. Research has shown that a regime of three drugs, so-called triple therapy, composed of a bismuth salt, metronidazole (Flagyl) and an antibiotic, or dual therapy, omeprazole (Losec) and amoxycillin, eradicates the organism *Helicobacter pylori* from the upper gastrointestinal tract.

Once the organism has been eradicated, not only is an early cure usually achieved, but recurrence within the first 12 months is reduced from 80 per cent, as happens after other forms of

treatment, to as little as 1 per cent. It is hoped that eradicating the organism will also save many of the 8,000 people who die in England and Wales each year of cancer of the stomach.

Mims magazine, a journal for GPs, reports that a saliva screening test for *Helicobacter pylori* will soon be available in general practice. This will enable family doctors to determine which of their patients with indigestion or gut problems needs the appropriate treatment. Both dual and triple therapy, like any other strong medicine, can cause side effects — in this case, diarrhoea and nausea. Even so, Dr Silk tips the treatment regime to run and run.

Easy strider



HOWEVER much the rest of the population secretly admires the enthusiasm of those who dress in track suits and trainers to take their daily exercise, many people are far too inhibited to emulate them, even if they all accepted that such activity marginally improves life expectancy. It is, therefore, a great relief to learn from the British Heart

Foundation that Dr Adrienne Hardman and her colleagues at Loughborough University have shown that the benefits of nothing more showy than a good brisk walk in the afternoon — a mile every 15 minutes for two hours — persist into the following day.

Walkers were able to deal more efficiently, and safely, with the traditional British breakfast the morning after their walk than were those who had spent the afternoon lounging in front of their television sets. Six hours after breakfast, blood fat levels were 31 per cent lower in those who had exercised the previous day than in the laggards who had stayed indoors.

Regular steady exercise, whether walking the dogs or striding around the golf course, reduces blood pressure and decreases total blood fat levels. At the same time, it increases the proportion of high-density lipoproteins, which may well be beneficial.

Equipped with nothing more than stout walking shoes, corduroy trousers and a jacket, or the equivalent dress in women, Dr Hardman, supported by grants from the British Heart Foundation, has shown that it is comparatively simple to reduce the chance of having a coronary thrombosis.

Why patients lose in a move

LAST Saturday brought back painful memories to Anita and James Convey; it was the first anniversary of their son's accident. Until last summer, Mark, their 14-year-old son, had lived an uneventful life, attending school and enjoying sport, particularly cricket and basketball.

But on July 31, 1992, all that changed. Mark was on holiday with relatives in the west of Ireland and playing with friends in a garage when a child spilt some petrol. Two minutes later a spark from the cap guns with which they were playing sent the whole garage up in flames.

Mark's friends were near the front of the garage and escaped unharmed but he was at the back. Although he instinctively put his hands up to shield his face, he suffered severe burns to his face, hands and limbs. He then climbed out through a tiny window high up at the back of the building.

"To this day we do not know how he got out," says his mother. "He has no recollection of it. It was as though someone lifted him out," she says. Black from head to toe, Mark was hosed down in the garden and taken to hospital. It was touch and go whether he would survive. "We were told that he only had a five per cent chance of living," Mrs Convey says. He was transferred from the local hospital to the burns unit at St James's Hospital, Dublin, where he spent the next eight weeks.

By the time he left Dublin, his family knew he was safe and thought the worst was over. What they did not appreciate, is how long it takes for a serious burns patient to achieve a full recovery. For

Are specialist skills being lost, Annabel Ferriman asks

two years after such an accident, a patient has to undergo a seemingly endless series of dressings, operations and procedures, including skin grafts, reconstructive surgery and the fitting of pressure garments, to keep the skin supple and moist and prevent it "over-healing" and becoming lumpy.

The Conveys, who live in Croydon, south London, were lucky. Mark was transferred to Queen Mary's University Hospital, Roehampton, south-west London, which has one of the leading burns units in Britain. The hospital has 22 beds, a dedicated staff and a distinguished burns specialist, John Clarke.

Mrs Convey says: "From the moment we entered the unit, the staff stepped in to look after us, not just Mark but the whole family. The sister in charge of the unit gave us her home telephone number and said we could contact her at any time. They were constantly there for us."

"Mr Clarke would sometimes visit Mark at 8.30 at night to explain things to him. The teacher at the hospital invited staff and pupils from his school to visit him, so that they would understand what had happened and get over the shock and the 'outreach' nurse later took me to the school to discuss his future."

"Even the physiotherapist has taken her holidays to coincide with Mark's operations, because immediately following an operation he does

not require physiotherapy. The whole unit is exceptional." Unfortunately, this remarkable unit is now threatened with closure. An independent review team set up by the government recommended in June that the unit, opened only seven years ago, should be closed, and that its work should be transferred to St George's Hospital, south London, and another site outside the M25 boundary, possibly the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, to serve patients in the outer area of the South West Thames Regional Health Authority.

Philip Sykes, the chairman of the review group and a plastic surgeon at St Lawrence Hospital, Chepstow, Gwent, says that St George's would provide a better "clinical infrastructure" because it was a teaching hospital. Doctors and healthcare specialists at the conference said, however, that whenever hospital departments were relocated, specialist teams were broken up and experienced staff were lost.

Evidence shows that surgeons, who are predominantly male, will move with their department, because it is essential for their careers, but nurses, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, dieticians and other support staff, who are mostly women, will not. These staff are often tied to the locality because of their husbands' jobs or their children's schools.

This is particularly serious for burns units, because the care of burns patients is "a nursing speciality par excellence", according to Mr Clarke. He says: "Nurses make a tremendous difference. It is the nurses who talk to the patients daily: who do



Nursing skills: the experience of staff such as Sister Debbie Steer, of Queen Mary's hospital, may be lost if the specialist unit is relocated

the painful dressings, and who, if skilful and experienced, make those dressings less painful. It is they who cajole the patients to eat their meals and get out of bed."

Mr Clarke says he will soldier on and adds: "I think we should say: 'Get lost, the lot of you'. If the region wants to build a brand new unit elsewhere, let it go ahead. Meanwhile we will compete on market terms and we think we will win."

Meanwhile, Mark continues to improve. "Every day sees changes," Mrs Convey says. "He has learnt to write fluently with his left hand, because it was not so badly burnt as his right. He is back at school, playing football and has learnt to play darts and snooker with his left hand. But I worry about future 'Marks' who will not get the care that he has received."

Medicine's North-South divide

Alison and Diana were due to have radiotherapy for breast cancer. Alison was told she would be treated daily for three weeks. Diana that her daily treatment would last six weeks. There was no difference in their condition, only in their addresses. Alison lives in Humberside, Diana in London.

Do radiotherapy patients get better treatment in London?

When Alison, who knew Diana, questioned her consultant, he said: "In London and the South, they use six weeks. Here in Humberside we use three. We could not possibly cope with six weeks. We have far too many patients."

That rang alarm bells for Alison: was she getting second-class treatment? "Are you saying," she said, "that if you had more staff and resources you would do six weeks?"

The consultant replied: "The dose is the same; the dose is what matters," adding that the same dose of radiation was "fractionated" over three weeks instead of six, about double the radiation dose per daily session. Later, however, he said: "In America they do six weeks because of litigation. There are fewer side-effects."

Alison discussed her worries with friends and other doctors. They advised her that receiving a smaller daily dose of radiation would cause less damage to the normal tissues of the body. But her health authority said it could not arrange referral to a London hospital for treatment.

She decided to start radiotherapy in Humberside, but abandoned it after the second day. She was given a primed leaflet at her first session

which spelt out possible side-effects: nausea, burning of the skin and fatigue that could last up to a year. "It was all going to be more severe and protracted than I had been led to believe," she said.

Like many other discrepancies in medical practice, consultants' differing views about radiotherapy treatment are rooted in tradition and shaped by the availability of resources. In the 1950s, Britain's two main cancer hospitals, the Royal Marsden in London and the Christie in Manchester, followed different paths. The Marsden adopted the American six-week practice but the Christie, with less money and equipment, tried shorter periods.

Consultants trained in the two hospitals have followed their respective practice ever since, hence the North-South divide. A 1989 Royal College of Radiologists survey found that hospitals in England south of a line from the Severn to Watford gave radiotherapy for all cancers over a period 50 per cent longer on average than in the North, Wales and Northern Ireland. (In Scotland, consultants follow the southern practice.)

Professor Bob Rubens, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's clinical oncology unit at Guy's, said that reducing the long-term harmful effects of radiotherapy was important for patients expected to live for many years. "Smaller doses over a longer period probably have less adverse effects on normal tissue in the long run. But there are no clinical trials to prove it," Professor Rubens said that giving bigger doses over a shorter period could save resources, and some patients might prefer it — "five or six weeks is exhausting".

Terry Priestman, consultant radiotherapist at Wolverhampton's Royal Hospital, who conducted the Royal College survey, said that although different practices had been followed in radiotherapy for at least 40 years, few comparative studies had been done. "Many consultants believe they see fewer side-effects with the longer treatment," he said.

Alison, who has had three operations and chemotherapy, said the knowledge that patients elsewhere were getting different, and possibly better, treatment to which she had no access, made her feel trapped. She added: "Why should we tolerate North-South differences within the NHS?"

JEREMY LAURANCE
Alison and Diana are pseudonyms.

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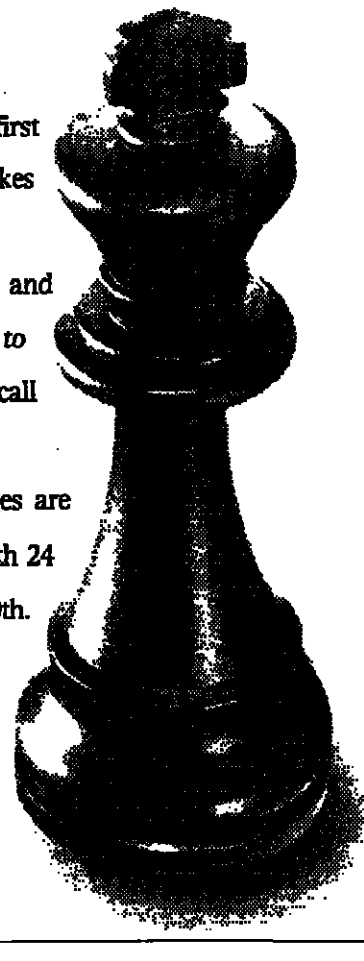
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Janet Daley



■ Until we agree what the welfare state aims to achieve, we will go on fudging its provisions

Is poverty a sin? This question is not so remote from our present political dilemma as you might think. Our modern view of the poor as a social problem makes us forget that there have been other ways of regarding them: as a sacred caste who are there to remind us of our own mortality, or as a symbol of the sufferings of Christ to whom we owe a duty of care. The idea of the poor as failures, or at least as a burden on society, comes largely from the northern European Protestant tradition.

Calvinism is widely (if wrongly) thought to preach that those who are materially unsuccessful in this life are not among God's elect. And both Luther and Calvin stressed the importance of the individual and his internal resources, so making way for modern democratic capitalism which favours personal enterprise. But the break with the old Catholic views of community and authority has never been total: we are still pulled between the two contradictory attractions.

Please don't write to tell me that it is not as clear-cut as this. Generalisations are the price of journalistic brevity. Can we just accept for the moment that our present difficulties with the welfare state are tied up with this tension between the idea that personal liberty is sacred, but that we also have a duty to look after one another? Which brings me to the latest proposals by the No Turning Back group, who are certainly on the Protestant side of this divide.

They accept without question that poverty is a social problem to be alleviated by measures which will give extra help to those who need it most (those who are poorest relative to the rest of society). But they have also accepted the more communal view that the poor should not be punished for their condition. So they advise replacing the rigorous means-tested applications and confusing bureaucracy with a unified tax and benefits system that would enable all welfare payments to be made automatically, rather like a negative income tax. If you are wealthy, the state will take away; if you are poor, it will give — all with the same coding apparatus.

This is an unexceptionable solution which all political parties, when the day of reason finally arrives, will adopt. What is more controversial in the group's report is the suggested abolition of universal social security benefits. It is here that the individualist and communal attitudes really collide, or at least become confused. The notion of universal benefits paid to every citizen who has a child, or is a pensioner, or is without a job, whether he or she needs them or not, is a curious mix

of the Protestant and Catholic traditions (again, forgive the historical shorthand).

One the one hand, it is egalitarian, the idea being that we should all partake of the nation's wealth in equal measure so that no one is seen as a second-class charity case. This rather puritanical view of equality seems to have much to do with a roundhead resistance to the paternalism and private charity of the old Catholic aristocracies. But on the other hand, it has a communal dimension. Many of the most ardent defenders of universal benefits argue that this backbone of basic provision ties us together as a nation, prevents us from breaking down completely into self-interested class and sectarian divisions.

There is undoubtedly a grain of truth in this. If the middle class did not receive state pensions or child benefit, there would be a greater sense of difference between the classes and less incentive for the more articulate and educated to use their political clout to protect minimal social security standards. Which brings us back to the essential philosophical question: does the welfare state exist to relieve poverty, which must be seen as an aberration, or should it serve to weld the population together in a spirit of mutual support?

The United States — which is awfully, indeed fanatically, Protestant in its attitudes to poverty — has no doubt about this. It has always seen welfare as a way of curing the poverty problem: the notion that social benefits should be offered to the rich would strike Americans, even most of those on the political left, as absurd.

But Britain has never resolved this dilemma. While the Beveridge report of 1942 envisaged the welfare state as a way to rescue the poor (and saw its help as a temporary stage on the road to self-help), the post-war Labour government transformed it into genuine collectivism, making it part of a wider plan for wealth redistribution and social levelling.

Where Beveridge had talked of aiding individuals in difficulty, Labour wanted the state to become a force for communal values. Labour politicians have often talked as if it would be better for everyone to be equally poor rather than to have visible inequalities of wealth. Which is a modern rendition of poverty as a sacred state. None of the questions which bedevil us — how do you help the poor without trapping them in poverty? or reward diligence without punishing the poor? — can be answered until we decide whether poverty is financial hardship or a shared spiritual condition.

Some egg-timer, say experts, who estimate that the average body is reduced to 2½-3½ lbs of ash by the cremation process. "I don't know about an egg: you could probably boil an elephant waiting for that much ash," says one. But a quietly-spoken colleague had a better idea for the oversized timer: "Sounds perfect — for liver. With fava beans."

Art of the name HIS ELDER brother James, a government education minister, would surely approve of Lord Hugh Douglas-Hamilton's latest endeavour, putting on an art exhibition by painters from Ireland. For Lord Hugh has culled his select band of artists from a bleak outpost in the Atlantic nine miles north west of Donegal — Tory Island.

The island has acquired a certain reputation for fostering a growing band of painters who specialise in naive art. The exhibition, at the Polirake Gallery in the noble lord's home town of Haddington in East Lothian, is to raise money for the homeless of Edinburgh. But would brother James approve of Lord Hugh's explanation of the island's name? "Tory means thief, or robber," he says. "It's the Irish word for dispossessed aristocrats who turned to crime."

● The slow passage of parliamentary business delayed more than the Maastricht treaty. Hugh Dykes, Conser-

vative MP for Harrow East, requested a Commons pass on May 10 for a parliamentary researcher due to start work for him a fortnight later. Arrive she duly did, but of the pass there was no sign. Until, that is, a few days ago when the *Serjeant at Arms' office* produced one — just in time for the recess.

Problem solved THE diary's heart goes out to a new graduate who pleads eloquently for *The Times* to do him just the teeny-weeniest of favours. His problem, he writes, is simple.

Unlike many of his peers, he has secured himself "a decent position at a reputable establishment in the City". But only after a certain economy with the truth. "Unfortunately, during my interview I took it upon

myself to spin a small tarradiddle by insinuating that I obtained a 2:2 in classics," he writes. "I only managed to obtain a third," he confesses.

His concern was that his employers might discover the said tarradiddle when *The Times* published its annual lists of university degrees. Is there, he politely enquires, "any chance of my name being omitted from the list?"

If only he had read our leading articles a little more assiduously, he would have seen last Friday that our university results service is to come to an end because of the increase in institutions now awarding university degrees. So relax, Mr X. As you rightly conclude sir, you remain our humble and obedient servant.

Frankly, non FOR 24 hours they were the face of the French currency crisis, snapped up by grateful picture editors hoping to bring a certain *je ne sais quoi* to the collapsing ERM. As a result, Tuesday morning saw Beatrice Markham and her colleague Céline, gracing the front page of every British

broadsheet, apart from the *Financial Times*, which relegated them to page three.

All well and dandy, but for the fact that the women are not currency dealers. In fact they're not dealers at all. What they do is provide a crucial link, shouting information from the outside world to dealers working on the Paris futures exchange. Nevertheless, they are enjoying their moment of fame.

"We got quite a shock when we came in for work — our workmates had already stuck various copies of the photo on the walls of the office," says Markham, who works for Oddo Futures and is married to an Irishman. "We had a good laugh though, and it does give you pleasure to see yourself as others do," she adds. "Now it's back to work — things are a bit calmer now, thankfully!"

Lawrence Freedman says Nato's plan involves a long commitment as well as political expediency

Nato now has no choice but to press ahead with air strikes against the Serbian positions around Sarajevo. If it fails to do so in the face of continuing Serbian defiance, it will have no credibility in the future should it wish to issue comparable threats in comparable situations. The allies are in closer agreement than they have been before, and Nato/UN demarcations of control are becoming more sharply defined.

Though the threat is now serious, the Serbs may not realise this. In the past they have moderated their actions and appeared more conciliatory when Western states appeared to be on the point of intervention; but a series of dire warnings followed by absolutely nothing means they are now less inclined to take much notice of stern statements from Brussels or New York. The stakes are also much higher now, and the Bosnian Serbs, as the evident victors, are in a defiant mood.

So Nato may at last have to see through its threat. But to what purpose? Air strikes which appear to proceed as a point of honour, and yet fail to achieve any serious strategic purpose, will also discredit similar exercises in the future, especially if stray bombs kill civilians or even friendly UN forces. They must be justified as a serious contribution to the resolution of the conflict. But if this is the purpose, why now — long

after the point when they would have been most useful?

The protection of UN forces engaged on humanitarian missions can only be a secondary objective, for there are limits to what air power can do when these forces are under attack. Their assailants may be difficult to identify and may have moved by the time strikes are called in, while those civilian and military personnel on the ground may be left vulnerable to retaliation. Air strikes can serve a punitive purpose, to deter further attacks, but they make little difference to the balance of power on the ground.

The parlous situation of the people of Sarajevo provides the main focus for Nato's concern. Even here air strikes can do little more than ease the pain. The Serbian artillery positions are certainly vulnerable, but the Serbs will not be obliged to relinquish them unless ground action follows, and this is not being planned.

Nonetheless, a political logic can be discerned in the Nato plan, and it is one the Serbs may accept. It is the

change in direction that the Geneva negotiations represent which creates this logic. Former discussions of military intervention were in the context of the development and then promotion of the now defunct Vance-Owen plan. They had to offer some means by which territory could be regained from the Serbs. To do this, ground troops would have had to be used in great numbers. Western diplomacy was impoverished from the start by the refusal of the relevant governments even to contemplate this as a serious option. Ground troops would also have been needed to monitor the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan. Then the allies would have been obliged to find the troops. The lack of enthusiasm was palpable, especially as inter-communal hostility would have remained at a high level and so the "peace-keeping" commitment would have been both difficult and long-term.

Partition, as discussed at Geneva, is more straightforward. Such an outcome may violate the basic principles which the international com-

munity claimed to hold dear when this tragedy began, but it appears much simpler to enforce — once the boundaries have been agreed. But that is the first problem for in such negotiation territorial possession makes all the difference.

This explains the Bosnian Muslim push against Croatian positions, which has recently shown some success. It does not wholly explain the Serbian push against Sarajevo. The Serbs may not want to take over the city and they have never shown any inclination to accept the casualties of the urban warfare which would be unavoidable in any attempt to seize it.

The siege of Sarajevo has two advantages for Serbia. First, the city can be held hostage to encourage compliant behaviour elsewhere. Second, its vulnerable status can influence the type of Bosnian state which is created through partition. The Serbs can spare Sarajevo in return for the UN guaranteeing that it will be demilitarised and not used as a base against them in the future.

For this reason there is no need for

the Serbs to continue to act provocatively while Nato goes through the time-consuming processes of preparing to strike. Now that the high ground has been seized around the Bosnian capital they can be on their best behaviour for the next few days. The city is self-evidently at the mercy of Serbian artillery and roadblocks.

The Serbs, and their Croatian allies of convenience, have every incentive to appear moderate and conciliatory. The Geneva negotiations are based on their agenda and they want to get round to talking about maps. The promise of air strikes may encourage the Bosnian government to prevaricate in the talks, but past disappointments should warn it against any hope that the Serbian offensive is to be rolled back through Western intervention.

By preparing to act to protect Sarajevo, the UN and Nato accept responsibility for the fate of the city and, by extension, for the integrity of the rump Bosnian state left after partition (although not for the Bosnian state which they recognised 18 months ago). To be taken seriously in shaping the new Bosnia, the West has to demonstrate that it can act decisively. But this must be based on an understanding of the liabilities, which in the past the allies have always sought to limit. If there is to be a settlement of some kind, they must recognise that air strikes now will mean a long-term commitment.

Arrogance, irrelevance, folly

The men of Maastricht should make way for a new generation

Maastricht has been a dragon of failure: it has destroyed or is in the process of destroying almost everything and everyone it has touched. The exchange-rate mechanism lies moribund at its feet; the British, French and German governments are tottering; even in the House of Lords we can smell the fatality on its tainted breath. It has reduced the once powerful Tory party to a minority group, divided and demoralised. It has strained to breaking point the Franco-German alliance which has dominated European policy for 40 years. The French do not know whether to blame the Germans or the Anglo-Saxons for what has happened to the franc; they should blame Maastricht.

Why has Maastricht been such a disaster? It is, of course, a city of ill omen, hitherto known in history mainly for one of the most savage massacres of the 16th century. We do not need, however, to look to occult forces to explain the disaster. We should blame the old human failing of pride, aided by quite exceptional resources of stupidity.

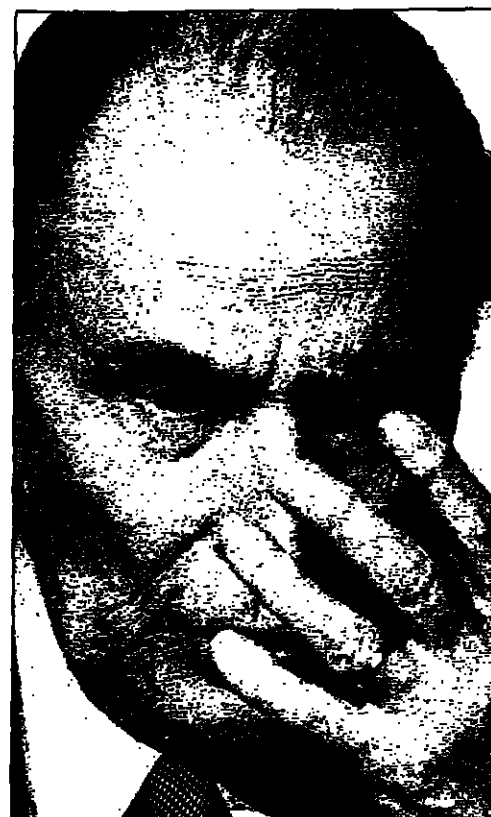
The Treaty of European Union was intended to be what its name implies: a treaty to create a single European state, with power over finance, trade, foreign affairs and defence. The motive force behind this project was an alliance between the Eurocrats in Brussels, led by Jacques Delors, and the German and French governments under Helmut Kohl and François Mitterrand. The British government appeared what they thought they could not prevent.

Delors, Kohl and Mitterrand were three old men in a hurry who went to sea in a sieve. They did not ask either of two essential questions: did the people want what they had decided to do, and would the markets accept the economic implications? Because they suffered from the arrogance of power, they thought they could both manipulate the people and override the markets. In economics, the markets eventually prevail because they represent the real forces. In politics the people are the real force.

There never was a general public desire in Europe to transfer power



Hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil: Delors, Mitterrand and Kohl refused to heed or inform the public while pursuing their goal



over finance, foreign affairs and defence from the national parliaments to a non-elected quasi-government in Brussels. This was true not only in Britain; it was equally true in Germany, and is certainly now true in France. John Major's fear of a referendum gave the game away; he did not refuse a referendum for any of the constitutional reasons which were offered. He did not want a referendum because he thought — even with the authority of respectable opinion behind him — that he would lose. Indeed he could only have won a referendum by misleading the people about the nature of the Maastricht enterprise.

The markets knew that the rules for the convergence of the European economies could not be met. During the ratification process, the different countries were actually moving further apart. Those divergences destroyed any prospect of a single European currency, and in a long-drawn-out process they have destroyed the exchange-rate mechanism. There is now talk of reviving it, unchanged, but that would merely condemn France to a deeper depression.

These were the fundamental weaknesses of the treaty: it was and is anti-market and anti-democratic, and the markets and the people are stronger than the bureaucrats and the politicians. Yet Maastricht also failed because it did not address any of the real problems of Europe.

The treaty did nothing to forestall the war in Bosnia. It did nothing to help the development, political or economic, of Russia and Eastern Europe. It did nothing to make Europe more competitive, either against the United States and Japan, or against

William Rees-Mogg

the developing countries of Asia. It did nothing to prevent the world recession spreading in the European Community. It did nothing to prevent European unemployment rising. It did nothing to reduce European costs or the burden of European regulation. It did nothing to make Europe less bureaucratic; on the contrary it greatly increased the scope of bureaucratic interference. It did nothing to make the European systems more responsive to public opinion.

Maastricht was a monstrous folly because it turned its back on great and urgent issues to try to force the European nations to do something

politically unacceptable and economically impossible. What is so breathtaking is the combination of arrogance, irrelevance and folly of the men of Maastricht.

After so spectacular a failure, it always takes a long time for people to realise what has happened and start to plan carefully for the future. Nobody should be surprised that Valéry Giscard d'Estaing speaks as though the collapse of the ERM had never occurred, or that some of the Eurocrats argue that the lesson of Maastricht is that we were too half-hearted and need to proceed even more rapidly to a final stage of monetary union. Fortunately, unlike an air crash, the crash of a treaty leaves its passengers alive, though they walk about the smoking wreckage in an understandable state of shock, and some of them talk gibberish.

What Europe needs is a new analysis, a new cast of characters and a new policy. The analysis must go back to a basic acceptance of democracy. The sovereignty of Europe does not lie in Brussels, but in the people of Europe; the sovereignty of Germany lies in the German people, of France in the French, of Britain in the British. For some purposes, these people wish to co-operate; for other purposes they wish to remain inde-

pendent. Perhaps their children will want a single state; at present they do not. It is for the people to decide, and they are unlikely ever to want to build a Europe that is a non-elective bureaucratic empire on the failed Maastricht model.

This new analysis must also deal with Europe's comparative economic decline. Germany is probably still the most efficient of the larger European economies, but is not competitive with Japan in export trade, in technology or in prices. Germany is overloaded with taxation and welfare costs, and has an ageing population. The problem of competitiveness is central to Europe's future.

We also have to replace the men of Maastricht. Within a couple of years, it is certain that President Mitterrand and President Delors will be gone. John Major and Chancellor Kohl are among the walking wounded, but they have both inhaled the dragon's lethal breath. Europe needs a new generation of statesmen who understand the need for a mixture of independence and cooperation, who accept the authority of democracy. They will be people who have not been contaminated by Maastricht or the present Brussels regime. They exist in Britain, as they do in France and Germany. Maastricht is a wicked blunder we should not have ratified, and cannot afford to repeat.

College capers

THE MASSED ranks of Oxford and Cambridge colleges are gathering to take on the chauvinist old guard of London's clubland. At stake is the future of the Oxford & Cambridge University Club, which is ballooning members on whether women should be allowed full membership.

As ballot papers drop this week on the doormats of almost 4,000 members, so too are letters piling up the case for women's membership, from distinguished heads of colleges. But the pro-women lobby faces a formidable task: to persuade more than half of all paid up members to vote for female membership.

"The real anxiety is that it's probably going to be impossible to get enough people to vote," says Sir Patrick Nairne, a former master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, who has asked all college heads for help in the matter. "And if you don't vote, it counts for the other side."

Vice-chancellors of both universities have thrown their weight behind Nairne's cam-

paign. "I speak both personally and reflecting the views of central bodies of the university, such as the Senate," says Sir David Williams, vice-chancellor of Cambridge. Lord Renfrew, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, who has written to all club members from his college, agrees: "If it's not mixed membership in the future, I could not advise any future graduate to join, nor would I be willing to nominate anyone."

Untimely death SIR ANTHONY HOPKINS, the actor who put the carnival in Hannibal, has been considering the subject of death and, by way of a change, his own.

Sir Anthony tells readers of the latest issue of *The Oldie* that he hopes to make his final exit wide-awake on a sunny day at the age of 94. The ever-modest Welsh thespian suggests that his ashes should then be put to work in an egg-timer, because "I haven't done a stroke of work since I've been on the mortal coil."

Art of the name HIS ELDER brother James, a government education minister, would surely approve of Lord Hugh Douglas-Hamilton's latest endeavour, putting on an art exhibition by painters from Ireland. For Lord Hugh has culled his select band of artists from a bleak outpost in the Atlantic nine miles north west of Donegal — Tory Island.

The island has acquired a certain reputation for fostering a growing band of painters who specialise in naive art. The exhibition, at the Polirake Gallery in the noble lord's home town of Haddington in East Lothian, is to raise money for the homeless of Edinburgh. But would brother James approve of Lord Hugh's explanation of the island's name? "Tory means thief, or robber," he says. "It's the Irish word for dispossessed aristocrats who turned to crime."

● The slow passage of parliamentary business delayed more than the Maastricht treaty. Hugh Dykes, Conser-

vative MP for Harrow East, requested a Commons pass on May 10 for a parliamentary researcher due to start work for him a fortnight later. Arrive she duly did, but of the pass there was no sign. Until, that is, a few days ago when the *Serjeant at Arms' office* produced one — just in time for the recess.

Problem solved THE diary's heart goes out to a new graduate who pleads eloquently for *The Times* to do him just the teeny-weeniest of favours. His problem, he writes, is simple.

Unlike many of his peers, he has secured himself "a decent position at a reputable establishment in the City". But only after a certain economy with the truth. "Unfortunately, during my interview I took it upon



DIARY

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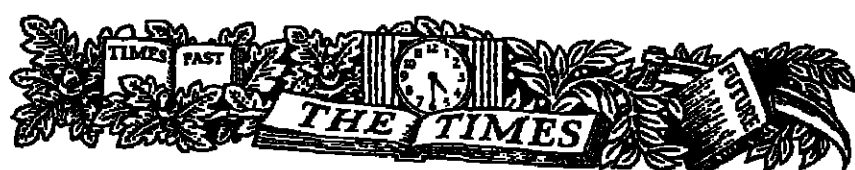
Acceptable faces of capital: Beatrice (left) and Céline

broadsheet, apart from the *Financial Times*, which relegated them to page three.

All well and dandy, but for the fact that the women are not currency dealers. In fact they're not dealers at all. What they do is provide a crucial link, shouting information from the outside world to dealers working on the Paris futures exchange. Nevertheless, they are enjoying their moment of fame.

"We got quite a shock when we came in for work — our workmates had already stuck various copies of the photo on the walls of the office," says Markham, who works for Oddo Futures and is married to an Irishman. "We had a good laugh though, and it does give you pleasure to see yourself as others do," she adds. "Now it's back to work — things are a bit calmer now, thankfully!"

هكذا نحت الامل



THE NAME OF COMFORT

Japan should compensate the women victimised in war

Yesterday Japan made its long-delayed apology for forcing around 200,000 women into sexual slavery in Imperial Army battlefield brothels in the 1930s and 1940s. Today Japan's mighty Liberal Democratic Party joins the communists on the opposition benches, ending 38 years of uninterrupted power. The first marks the end of an era as surely as the second.

The tragedy of the "comfort women" — mostly Korean and Chinese but including other Asians and Dutch women — is only part of the story of Japanese wartime atrocities. These stretch from the Rape of Nanking in which around 300,000 were shot, bayoneted, decapitated or buried alive, to the terrible medical experiments including vivisection inflicted on prisoners in northern China and the horrors of the concentration camps. The war ended 48 years ago this month, but although Emperor Akihito last year acknowledged that "my country inflicted great sufferings on the people of China", Japan's leaders have yet to offer unambiguous apologies on almost all these counts, relying on expressions of "sadness" about the "unfortunate period".

Two years ago, LDP hardliners blocked a proposal to apologise in a parliamentary resolution on the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor. Tokyo's Yasukuni shrine to Japan's 25 million war dead, which contains memorials to men executed in 1948 for war crimes, offers no criticism of their actions; and so carefully screened are Japan's school textbooks that many young Japanese do not know who started the Pacific war.

Towards the "comfort women", official Japan's attitude until now has veered between the nonchalant and the insulting. For years Japan denied all knowledge; then, when a Japanese professor unearthed documents last year proving that the Imperial authorities ran the "comfort stations", the government implied that the women were there of their own accord. Even after some Korean and Filipino women sued for compensation

in Japanese courts, it refused until this year to interview survivors — many died in the brothels — on "privacy" grounds.

Amends have begun to be made. Although yesterday's statement claims that some women joined the military brothels voluntarily, it admits that many were coerced and apologises for "injuries to the mind and body that cannot be healed". The next steps must be a full investigation, publication of the findings and compensation for the survivors. Japanese policy on compensation for wartime atrocities has been that all claims were waived either under the peace treaty or in subsequent agreements. Such legalism, in the face of lives ruined by cold calculation without a trace of military excuse, ill becomes a country that yesterday promised to start facing the historical facts and "take them to heart as lessons".

Japan's economy was transformed under LDP rule, making it the world's second largest economic power — and the world's second largest military spender. But its political development was stunted. At home, a corrupt electoral system kept the LDP seemingly permanently in power and deprived Japanese voters of real choice. Abroad, Japan's pacific constitution and its preference for a low profile under the American umbrella were accompanied by a refusal squarely to confront its military past.

The reformers who head the new governing coalition have ambitions to bring Japan to political maturity, with a genuinely accountable pluralistic democracy and a more robust global profile, reflected in demands for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. The second goal, as they appear to see it, implies overcoming resentments of Japanese power among its Asian neighbours, where 30 per cent still fear that it could again become a military threat.

The coalition which takes over today has promised a new beginning. It could start with compensation for the women whose sufferings Japan has too long hidden under the name of "comfort".

CONDON'S COMMUNITY

The commissioner of the Met responded wisely to public anger

The suspension of Scotland Yard's specialist deportations unit by Paul Condon, the Metropolitan commissioner, was a bold response to the tensions arising from the case of the Jamaican woman, Joy Gardner. Mrs Gardner's death on Sunday, four days after she collapsed at her home while being served with a deportation order, stirred uncomfortable memories of the Broadwater Farm estate riots in 1985. But Mr Condon's swift action appears to have averted whatever immediate risk there was of disorder. More importantly, it has sent an important signal to black people that their grievances are taken seriously by the police.

The circumstances of this tragic accident remain unclear. Sending five police officers to deport a single mother may have been heavy-handed, yet Mrs Gardner's allegedly violent behaviour had already prompted her husband to seek county court injunctions to have her removed from his house. It is difficult for deportation officers to predict the level of resistance they are likely to encounter in each case and wise of them to err on the side of safety.

The Police Complaints Authority's investigation must now judge whether the unit acted too aggressively when its officers entered Mrs Gardner's home. Mr Condon's welcome enquiry into deportation procedures should also ask whether the special circumstances of deportation justify the use of special restraining devices such as handcuffs linked to a belt. The initial finding of this week's post-mortem that Mrs Gardner suffered brain damage suggests that the unit's methods must be reviewed.

Whether the commissioner was right to suspend its operations totally — in addition to suspending the individual officers involved — will only become clear when these

enquiries are complete. But the decisiveness of his reaction was admirable. When the Broadwater Farm estate teetered on the brink of anarchy eight years ago, senior officers dithered in their response to the death of the black woman, Cynthia Jarrett, during a police raid. The officers involved were not suspended; but neither were reinforcements sent in quickly enough to control the rioting. Mr Condon's alertness this week won immediate praise from the Labour MP Bernie Grant, who led black opposition to the police in 1985. There are signs that old hostilities are being laid to rest — despite the efforts of white left-wing extremists to revive them.

Community policing has advanced since Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton riots 12 years ago. Mr Condon rightly rejects the confusion of police work with social engineering: the job of the police is to protect the community rather than to defer to its every political whim. He is instead continuing the campaign launched in Sir Peter Imbert's "Plus" programme to transform the police from a force into a service.

More officers will be taken out of desk jobs and specialist squads and put back onto the beat. Performance targets and standard response times will enhance accountability to the public. The commissioner will also develop "sector policing", which devolves responsibility from senior officers to the men on the ground. The unprecedented co-operation between police and gay men over the recent series of murders of homosexuals in London showed how quickly old antagonisms can be buried. By recognising the urgency of the Joy Gardner case, Mr Condon has made eventual rapprochement between the police and black community all the more likely.

BUY THE SEASIDE

The traditional bucket-and-spade holiday is the last resort

The old English seaside has an old-fashioned air. Today's report for the English Tourist Board, *Turning the Tide*, recommends that it should make a virtue of nostalgia, and recover its elegant past, in order to win back holidaymakers who have drifted overseas to warmer waters, darker and faster sunbathers, cheaper alcohol and other exotic (or imaginary) pleasures.

The former elegance of even such genteel resorts as Weston-super-Mare, compared to the Bay of Naples by Victorians, can be exaggerated. The nostalgic image may be of promenades and pier, donkey rides along the beach and deck-chairs, ice cream cones, bandstand and kiss-me-quick hats. Less sentimental observers saw it as the place where Bristolians could take their ladies on a Sunday afternoon to bask in the mud like so many hippopotami, achieving the levity and jollity of a Masonic lodge meeting.

The seaside resorts of Great Britain were created by the railways and the tribal annual holiday of the Industrial Revolution. As well as their stunted palm trees and winter garden palaces, today many are showing their age. Amusement arcades with video games are now the big attractions beside the sea, where holidaymakers once built sand castles and Donald McGill caricatured pneumatic viragos and little

men paddling with their trousers rolled up. The Tourist Board's recommendations to plant more trees, exploit historic buildings, preserve the Edwardian seafronts, and make heritage and history as important as sun and sand at seaside resorts, are as platitudinous as might be expected. Sun and sand cannot be guaranteed, even at Weston-super-Mare, and public taste and standard of holiday have become more sophisticated in the past generation. Genteel decay and sleaze disfigure the best promenades, as they demean Oxford Street and Princes Street.

But Britons still do like to be beside the seaside. Last year more than 23 million trips were made to the English resorts; and holidaymakers spend £3.9 billion by the sea. As the Scotch mist and North Sea hair sweep in, from Margate to Morecambe and Whitby to Weymouth, the English seaside holiday is still a national treasure.

There has never been much grace about it, but it has an unmistakable flavour — of onions and chips, vulgarity and simple fun. The marketing men of the English Tourist Board are making a publicist's move to summon up nostalgia for an imaginary past. But the British beach's populist pleasures are in any case safe. They appeal to a national characteristic even stronger than nostalgia — bracing masochism.

Collapse of the ERM and prospects for monetary union

From Mr Norman Lamont, MP for Kingston upon Thames (Conservative)

Sir, Sir Edward Heath's article today ("Speculators cannot break us") oddly muddles me up with the prime minister.

First, I never said that I believed the pound would be the strongest currency in the ERM. That was the prime minister.

Secondly, I have never said that the government deserves credit for the events of September 16 ("Black Wednesday"). It was again the prime minister who said report, August 3) that recent events vindicated our decision to suspend membership of the ERM.

I went out of my way in my article ("Hurrah for the new realism", August 3) to point out that we were forced out of the ERM. I do not believe that it is right to claim otherwise.

As regards the events of September 16, I do not believe that it would be right for me to comment — at the moment. But I do not accept what Sir Edward Heath says.

The point of my article was merely to identify the common causes in the European economy that have now led nine countries, including France, Italy and Britain, to abandon their link with the ERM.

Incidentally, is my memory playing tricks on me or did Sir Edward Heath's government in 1972 last all of six weeks in the European snake?

Yours faithfully, NORMAN LAMONT, House of Commons, August 4.

From Mr Ronald Eyles

Sir, One should not begrudge Norman Lamont his moment of joy, even *schadenfreude*, over the breakdown of the ERM. Nevertheless, the flaw in the analysis in his article is apparent when he writes that "Germany has needed high interest rates to control the inflationary consequences of reunification".

This is a monetarist view which places the burden of economic management on interest-rate adjustments rather than taxation. The attraction to governments is that such a policy appeals (in the short term) as a soft option.

In the UK, it is worth recalling the budgetary laxity and interest-rate severity stemming from the late 1980s, and the resultant inflation. The government joined the ERM out of opportunism, whereas it had previously said the time to enter would be when our inflation was in line with that of competitors.

Aids attitudes

From Mr J. R. G. Keith

Sir, Tuberculosis appears to be making an unwelcome comeback, particularly in east London (report, July 29, later editions). TB outbreaks have previously killed thousands and, given the opportunity, will undoubtedly do the same again. There are, however, potent tools to fight its spread, including inoculation and the fact that it is a notifiable disease.

Aids is a similarly lethal disease, but for the layman the main difference is that for TB there is both a preventive inoculation and a cure. How can politicians or medical practitioners continue to justify the fact that TB is a notifiable disease, whilst the incurable Aids is not? Is it not time that such double standards and hypocrisy gave way to plain medical common sense, thereby possibly saving thousands of innocent lives and huge sums of public money?

Yours sincerely, ROBIN KEITH, 19 Rugby Mansions, Bishop King's Road, W14.

Selling with a soul

From Miss Henrietta Rose

Sir, Mr Alan Hamilton (report and photograph, August 2) questioned whether estate agents have any soul. Since April, when the Property Misdescriptions Act came into force, estate agents have been obliged to give only factual information on pain of prosecution. Poetic observations, being largely subjective, are out of the question. I wonder whether Mr Hamilton could prove to the man on the Clapham omnibus that Inishaboe nestles under the Connemara mountains or that an evening can be full of limes' wings? Luckily for him, the expression of the journalist's soul has yet to be curbed by legislation.

Yours faithfully, HENRIETTA ROSE, 20 Basingham Road, SW18.

Fraud-fighter

From Mr Peter Hardy

Sir, French credit cards require the cardholder to enter a PIN to confirm the transaction. To maintain confidentiality the cardholder is given access to the keyboard of a small portable machine which may be used at the table in a restaurant.

Surely this system goes a long way to combat fraud and should be introduced in Britain without delay.

Yours faithfully, PETER HARDY, 3 Mount Court, 81 Central Hill, SE19, August 2.

It could be said that fault lines were introduced into the system by its misuse by the UK and then abuse by Germany as a result of monetarist policies rather than balanced economic management. It is monetarism which should be in the dock, not the ERM.

Yours faithfully, RONALD EYLES, 27 Grove Terrace, NWS, August 3.

From Lord Bruce of Donington

Sir, All prospects of economic and monetary union (EMU) having now disappeared, it seems quite pointless to have ratified the Maastricht treaty (report, August 3) — already pronounced dead by the former Chancellor, Mr Norman Lamont.

Clearly it would now be a waste of time and money to proceed with phase two of the EMU plan, for there is now no need whatsoever for the establishment of the European Monetary Institute, which would have led to the creation of the European Central Bank.

Without having to bother further with these very expensive bureaucratic and non-accountable organisations it ought to be possible to apply our minds to the best ways of benefiting from the single market by achieving genuine co-operation between member states, by concluding a comprehensive Gatt agreement and by pursuing policies of full employment in Europe.

Yours sincerely, DONALD BRUCE, House of Lords, August 3.

From Mr Glyn Picton

Sir, Rather than reciting the events of 1972, as does Mr Enoch Powell ("A prophet in his own country", August 3), is it not our duty to prepare for the future? What kind of world will our grandchildren inherit?

Is it not possible that the countries of Europe will be less interested in Mr Lamont's "separate national economic management" than the emergence of world powers: China, Japan and a revived America, that is, the United States of America?

Yours faithfully, GLYN PICTON, Maes y Tannau, 54 Chesterwood Road, Birmingham 13.

From Mr Nicholas Aylott

Sir, For Sir Edward Heath to blame currency speculators for the ERM's crises (report, August 2) is preposterous. The mechanism had come to

Funds for dialysis

From Dr P. Sweny

Sir, Under-utilisation of kidney machines (report, July 26) reflects inadequate funds to pay for nurses. In turn this reflects inadequately funded health authorities unable to pay realistic prices for treatment at dialysis centres. More dialysis units are indeed needed and they should be near where the patients live. This requires new funding and should not be at the expense of the hard-pressed central units in London.

Dialysis machines are relatively inexpensive and have a life expectancy of ten years if well maintained. This reduces their real cost to £1,300 a year. Machines can of course be used three times a day, six days a week, but most patients prefer treatment during the day and not at weekends. Moving machines around the country without nurses to run them will not help. Staff are expensive. Capital for equipment is much less of a problem than funds for staff.

Since the figures on which your report was based were submitted our hospital dialysis programme has increased from 49 to 60 patients. There is still an unmet need for our local

Parish dues

From Canon Michael Saward

Sir, The letter from Mr and Mrs Bartlett on parish quotas (July 24) contains its own answer. Their parish has 284 people on the electoral roll and the 1994 quota is a little over £30,000. That amounts to £110 per person for the year, or £210 per person per week.

The latest published figures for their diocese of Winchester show that the per capita direct giving for their electoral roll members was £1.70 or almost 30p less than the average for the whole Canterbury province. As a comparison, London diocese's electoral roll members were giving £2.92 in the same period and Southwark's £2.92.

Both London and Southwark have large numbers of churchpeople who are far from well-off. Many are pensioners.

It is hard to believe that Winchester diocese, with its high Sunday church attendance rates, is so poor that its people need to give at such a low rate. What seems more likely is that their self-expectation of what Christians ought to be giving to their church is far too low.

If your readers are willing to pay £2.75 per week for their six issues of *The Times*, are the members of the electoral roll in the Bartletts' parish unable to manage a smaller sum to

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

epitomise the subjugation of economic reality to Community leaders' fixations with a single currency and a European state. If they have hastened the exposure of this ruinous fallacy, the speculators deserve commendation for public service.

Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS AYLOTT, 51 Brown Lane East, Holbeck, Leeds, West Yorkshire.

From Mr Richard Spring, MP for Bury St Edmunds (Conservative)

Sir, The effective demise of the ERM will surely result in lower interest rates in continental Europe, and therefore aid economic recovery, all of which is to Britain's benefit.

There is, however, the risk of competitive currency adjustments over the medium term if governments feel that domestically induced inflation is controllable. Additionally, volatile interest rates and currency movements would make the operation of the single market difficult.

Thus there are dangers, despite the weekend's welcome news. Surely the solution now, again proposed by Norman Lamont, is to re-float John Major's proposal of a parallel hard currency. Businesses or others may wish to operate in such a currency with the resultant conversion and transfer savings. It would not inhibit countries from pursuing domestic monetary policies which would encourage growth and reduce unemployment.

It was shot down in flames because it was politically incorrect. Surely now is the time to pursue this when the Euro-centralisers are so patently in retreat.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD SPRING, House of Commons.

From Mr C. F. W. Wyatt

Sir, With shrewd timing Enoch Powell puts forward a cogent argument for a return to self-government in this country now that the ERM has been exposed in all its nakedness. Could he now be persuaded to take a tilt at the CAP?

To give him a lead, as a sheep farmer I receive from Maff a "present" of £18 for each ewe kept over the winter. It is silly to be ungrateful but the scheme is wholly unnecessary as lambs are selling at prices which ensure the operation is reasonably profitable anyway.

How many more European farces are there?

Yours faithfully, CHARLES WYATT, Hurst House, Wittersham, Kent.

patients and a need to increase still further our patient numbers on hospital dialysis, in addition to the 130 carrying out dialysis at home under our care and supervision.

Yours sincerely, PAUL SWENY, Department of Nephrology and Transplantation, Royal Free Hospital, Lawn Road Division, Pond Street, NW3, July 28.

From Mr G. J. Madden

Sir, Your article on the under-use of dialysis machines in London makes interesting reading.

The three hospitals that appear to make maximum use of their dialysis machines — St Bartholomew's, St Mary's and Charing Cross — all appear to have their renal units under threat of closure.

Since throughput is such a desired aim these days perhaps we should ask the managers of these units how they achieve such efficiency.

Yours faithfully, G. J. MADDEN, St Mary's Hospital, Praed Street, W2.

pay a quota that is largely spent on providing for the stipend and housing of their own parochial clergy? That is the chief purpose of the quota.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL SAWARD (Canon Treasurer of St Paul's Cathedral), 6 Amen Court, EC4, July 26.

From Mrs J. M. Harris

Sir, Most parochial church councils, which have to ensure that quotas are met, devote an unconscionable amount of time and effort to financial matters. This involves not only the jam-and-jumble roadshow, but also ensuring that members of the congregation know of the steadily increasing contribution that has to be made towards clergy stipends, not to mention the rather less vital need to subsidise General Synod and its works. Considerable efforts are made to increase giving through persuasion and information rather than threatening the "medieval tithe" (leading article, July 23).

I would suggest that the evidence of almost unbelievable incompetence in portfolio management by the Church Commissioners in the past few years (letters, July 28, August 2) does not cause Anglicans "alarm" — it infuriates them.

Yours faithfully, JANE HARRISS, Gaston Manor, Tisbury, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Forests to protect the environment

From the President of the Landscape Institute, and others

Sir, The Forestry Commission owns or manages 4 per cent of the land area of the UK, one quarter of which is designated as forest parks providing public access and recreational facilities. A further 21,000 hectares have been selected as forest nature reserves, to conserve rare species and habitats.

We believe that this widely distributed and well planned productive land cover should continue in public ownership. Our concern is that a massive broad- and narrow-leaved multi-purpose forest is more than ever an essential part of our national response to all absorption of pollution and its reversal.

The policy and safeguards of the policy on both forests and woodlands need to be in the national interest — not private and certainly not speculative private interest, where safeguards are likely to be diminished.

Studies from all the countries attending and supporting our own government's initiatives at last year's Earth Summit in Rio have shown the need for overall planning to save forests. It seems to us both confusing and careless to allow this impending change to the long-term guardianship by the commission.

We call on government to continue to improve the performance of the Forestry Commission as an investment for us all in both the United Kingdom and Europe.

Yours sincerely, MICHAEL ELLISON, President, SYLVIA CROWE, GEOFFREY JELICOE, PETER SHEPHEARD, The Landscape Institute, 677 Barnard Mews, SW11, July 27.

Relief for Africa

From the Deputy Director of Oxfam

Sir, Chris Patten ("Why liberty will always triumph", July 30) is right that a "new wind of change" is blowing away old dictatorships and heralding democracy in sub-Saharan Africa. But the "heroic" efforts of African countries to transform their economies and politics are threatened by soaring debts, cuts in Western aid and inequitable trading regimes.

As Mr Patten rightly says "it would be ironic if... the OECD countries, preoccupied with our own problems, were to ignore [Africa's] needs". However, ignoring Africa's plight is exactly what the leaders of the group of seven industrialised countries did at last month's Tokyo summit by prevaricating and ultimately failing to take the measures that would have reduced the debt burden.

If Africa's fragile recovery fails, then by the end of the century over half the region's population — more than 300 million people — are expected to be living in abject poverty. There is always the danger that many countries could spiral into civil war, as has already happened in Angola, Liberia, Sudan and Somalia. It is much more costly in human and financial terms to wait on the sidelines than to act decisively and promptly.

This year Britain's aid budget may be cut. Mr Major and his Cabinet should listen to their former party chairman's well argued thoughts.

Yours etc, STEWART WALLIS, Deputy Director, Oxfam, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford, August 2.

The gospel truth

From Mr David Foster

Sir, Matthew Parris (article, August 2) wonders why "My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me?" was not explained away by the gospel spin doctors, but Christ was here quoting the opening verse of Psalm 22. This continues in the Authorised Version with the prophecies, then just fulfilled, that He would be mocked, His hands and feet pierced and His garments divided.

Yours faithfully, DAVID FOSTER, Beech House, Shifnal, Shropshire, August 2.

Diary devotee

From Mrs Hazel Wheeler

Sir, "But how many of us have ever kept a detailed diary much beyond January 12 of any particular year?" asks Ian Robertson ("The tragedy of forgetting", Body and Mind, July 27).

In 1941, when a 14-year-old grammar school girl, I began keeping a diary. Never have I missed a day writing in one since. In the 1960s I graduated to "page a day" diaries. Weather, prices, emotions, current affairs, boyfriends — 49 are listed for 1947 — are all there. As years go by the earlier ones become even more engrossing: an interesting legacy for my three granddaughters.

Yours faithfully, HAZEL WHEELER, 58 Greenhead Lane, Dalton, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, July 28.

OBITUARIES

MAJOR-GENERAL HAROLD WILLMOTT

Major-General Harold George Willmott, CBE, chief of staff of the South African Air Force after the second world war, died in Cape Town on July 5 aged 94. He was born in Malmesbury, South Africa, on August 26, 1899.

HAROLD WILLMOTT was one of the many South Africans of all races — Afrikaner, English, black, Asian and coloured — who volunteered for service in both world wars. At the age of 18 (in 1917), he left for England to join the Royal Flying Corps. He served in Egypt and Palestine as a second lieutenant. It was a matter of great pride to him in his later years to be able to wear the RFC tie.

After demobilisation and a very short spell in civilian life, he joined the fledgling South African Air Force when it was established in February, 1920. Willmott's father was an Anglican priest in Malmesbury when his son was born but Willmott's childhood was spent in Clanwilliam, further north in the Cedarburg mountains. Because of the church connection, his parents were able to send their three sons to the diocesan college (Bishops) in Cape Town. The roll of honour at this school for both world wars bears testimony to the heavy casualties suffered by its old boys.

For Willmott, the 1920s and 1930s were spent in training and building up a force from scratch. In 1938 he attended a course at the Staff College at Camberley and in the following year returned to Britain to RAF Andover, a trip which was cut short by the threat of war in Europe. After much opposition, the South African government, led by Field Marshal J.C. Smuts, followed Britain into the war. From that moment his Air Force, although ill-prepared and with very few modern aircraft, was stretched to the limit to provide protection for shipping in the vital Cape sea lanes as well as the important Royal Navy base at Simonstown.

When the phoney war was over and Italy joined the fray, South Africans became directly involved in North Africa and Willmott spent most of the war years in Egypt and the Western Desert. During that time he visited bases in England and also went to Iceland. Towards the end of 1944 he went on a tour of inspection of South African forces in Italy

which were heavily engaged with the retreating Germans.

After the war he was made chief of Cape Command, with headquarters at Wynberg Camp in Cape Town, and when the royal family visited South Africa in 1947 he accompanied them north in the White Train. Later that year he was appointed military attaché to the South African High Commission in London. In 1951 Willmott returned to South Africa to become Air Chief of Staff until his retirement in 1954. He was immensely proud of the squadron of his country's Sabre jets, the Cheetahs, which went to Korea to fight alongside other UN troops and he made a trip of inspection to see them in action.

Willmott's name — and the fact that he was English-speaking — made him a victim of the Afrikaner nationalism which gripped the country after Dr Malan's victory in the 1948 election and he was not given the diplomatic appointments normally accorded to high military personnel when they retired.

He was, however, never a man to be defeated and he worked tirelessly for the British ex-Servicemen's League and the South African National War Memorial Health Foundation until in the late 1950s he became involved with Decca and was instrumental in introducing Decca Navigation over large areas of the South African coastline.

"Willie" Willmott, as he was affectionately called by all, was universally popular. He was equally at home in Air Force messes in South Africa and Britain (earning the additional appellation of "Whisky" Willie). Until well into his eighties he came regularly to the Farnborough air shows and renewed acquaintance with his many friends. His enthusiasm for aviation was unbounded and he was convinced of the benefits of a career in the Air Force. When he had the opportunity to go to Cape Kennedy to watch the launch of Apollo 13 he grasped it with both hands.

In 1930, he married the daughter of a Cape fruit farmer, Alison Fraser, a tennis player of high standard who was chosen to represent South Africa against the English teams who arrived annually. The governor-general of the time, the Earl of Athlone, always asked her to partner him at Government House parties. She survives her husband. They had no children.



Harold Willmott and a friend at Maidenhead

MURIEL PEMBERTON

Muriel Pemberton, painter and pioneer of fashion studies at art colleges, died at her home near Hastings on July 30 aged 83. She was born in Tunstall, Staffordshire, on September 8, 1909.

IF ANYONE had accused Muriel Pemberton of being the mother of British fashion design studies, she might well have replied, with Mae West, "Mother? I was never anybody's mother!" And, indeed, to her students and colleagues she was always much more like Auntie Mame, the sort of mad, unpredictable, immensely sympathetic figure who breezes in every now and then, unerringly isolates the distinctive quality of each youngster and finds the best way to make the most of it.

Even her dress sense was a little like that of those fabled aunts of Patrick Dennis and Graham Greene. She decided early on that she had neither the figure nor the natural elegance to rival the fashion plates she saw all round her. So she turned herself instead into a whirlwind of dirndls and tartans, brightly coloured scarves and wildly inventive costume jewellery. To her face, in school, she was always "Miss Pemberton" but behind her back she was most often "Polly", not only because of a slightly beaky profile but also because she flitted around rather as a brilliantly tropical bird might flash from tree to tree.

For all that, the flirty and good humour concealed a highly organised mind and a brilliantly intuitive grasp of human personality and potential. She might have seemed to exercise little formal discipline, but in the St Martin's School fashion design department she ran a very tight ship. Any student who interested her or seemed to have talent, however cunningly disguised, immediately got all the individual attention he or she needed.

This one might be painfully shy and tentative, in need of drawing out; that one might be bumptious, in need of slapping down. This one might be hopeless at drawing, but an absolute genius at draping fabric over a model. That one might never make a designer but be splendidly gifted at depicting or interpreting the designs of others. To each according to his need was Pemberton's rule of life.

The results of her teaching are self-evident in the careers of such designers as Bill Gibb and Bruce Oldfield, of Bjorn Lanberg, chief designer of the London House of Dior, and Bernard Neville, professor of textiles at the Royal College of Art, of Ronald Wilson the ballet designer and Anne Boyd, for many years fashion editor of *The Observer*. But probably even more important was the pattern of fashion teaching she created, and even the idea of teaching it within an art school at all. By the end of the 1930s people were coming from all over the world to see exactly how it was done at St Martin's, and then going off to do likewise back home.

The way she arrived at this point was typical. When at the Royal College herself, studying painting, she decided that there was very little professional future in it (though she remained passionate about her painting throughout her life), determined that she wanted to study fashion, which no one else did, and marched into the office of the Professor of Design, Ernest Trieman (best known as the foremost authority on medieval English wall paintings) demanding to be let do it. He received the onslaught manfully, and told her that, if she could put together for herself a curriculum which would satisfy him, she would then be permitted to follow it.

This she did by proposing a combination of direct contact, sketching and analysing with an actual couturier, learning the basic skills of cutting and sewing with a professional, and supplementing this with academic studies of the history of fashion and design at museums like the Victoria and Albert. This was accepted, she followed her programme all by herself, and in 1931 was granted the first ever Diploma in Fashion at the Royal College of Art.

She often wondered afterwards where she had found the sheer gall to push all this through at the age of 21. Probably her



Muriel Pemberton and, right, her portrait of Bill Gibb

background had something to do with it. She came of an artistic, if erratic, family in the Potteries: her father was a local photographer and early inventor of a one-camera stereoscopic process as well as a talented amateur painter. Her mother was an original designer of artistic and (in bad times) very economical clothes for her children, made of all sorts of bizarre materials and exquisitely embroidered.

Pemberton and her brothers and sisters used to stage their own plays in the back garden, dressed and set by their mother and themselves, and no one seemed surprised when Pemberton, on impulse, went in for an entrance examination to Burslem Art School at the age of 14 and was given a three-year scholarship, making her the school's youngest entrant. She went on to win various national prizes, as well as local ones, and won a coveted scholarship to the Royal College of Art at the age of 18. She had good reason to be confident.

After leaving the RCA with her diploma she started teaching at the St Martin's School of Art two days a week, supplementing her earnings by teaching at the Katinka School of Cutting in Knightsbridge, and by drawing fashions for magazines and advertisements. Her teaching at the St Martin's grew and attracted more and more pupils. At first it was within the graphics department, but very shortly it burst forth to become a department in its own right.

And there, throughout the 1930s, Pemberton ran and developed the department as well as remaining a prolific artist herself (mainly in water colour) exhibiting regularly at the Royal Academy and designing cards for Fortnum's, fabrics for Liberty and stage costumes for C.B. Cochran. She also met at the St Martin's John Hadley Rowe, head of the graphics department, whom she married in 1941.

During the second world war the school was evacuated to Cambridge after which Pemberton entered her grandest period. Not only was she covering fashion regularly for the *News Chronicle*, including being one of the first visual correspondents to break the news of Dior's New Look in Britain, but she was running the fashion department completely as she wanted to, attracting the best students



and turning out the best designers and illustrators. She encouraged students to take note of abstract art (she was painting abstractions herself at this point) and to explore colour combination in a completely abstract way. She also made them sketch fashion directly in water colour washes, without preliminary line drawing, to capture the movement and immediacy. Her work was internationally recognised for its innovative qualities.

When she retired in 1975, the year of her husband's death, only someone who did not know Pemberton very well would have expected her to settle down and cultivate her garden. (Even though the garden of their home near Hastings was one of her major delights.) Immediately she found herself teaching three days a week in Brighton and Hastings and painting more than ever. Honours came. She became a fellow of the Royal Watercolour Society and in 1984 was made a senior fellow of the Royal College of Art. Earlier this year she had a large-scale retrospective at the London gallery of Chris Beetles, coinciding with the publication of a first biography, and at its opening in June, though somewhat less mobile as a result of a mild stroke, was as lively and entertaining, as confident and crochety as ever.

PROFESSOR W. W. ROBSON

Professor William Wallace Robson, scholar and critic, died in Edinburgh on July 31 aged 70. He was born in Plymouth on June 20, 1923.



WALLACE ROBSON was one of the finest critics of his generation. He founded no schools and did not encourage passionate discipleship but — through his strenuous intelligence, teaching and writing — stimulated students and colleagues for over half a century.

William Wallace Robson attended Leeds Modern School before going up as a scholar to New College, Oxford, in 1941. He read English under the guidance of Lord David Cecil, for whom he retained a continuing affection, editing a volume of essays and poems in his honour in 1970. On graduating in 1944 with first-class honours Robson was appointed to an assistant lectureship at King's College, London. He returned to Oxford in 1946 as a lecturer and, from 1948, as a tutorial fellow in English at Lincoln College.

Nowhere more at home than in Oxford, never happier than as a college tutor, Robson was a widely admired yet strongly independent figure within the English faculty. Recognising more swiftly than many of his colleagues the importance of new developments then overtaking the discipline in Cambridge and elsewhere, he negotiated the celebrated annual visits of F.R. Leavis to the Oxford Critical Society, of which he was president for many years. Through his personal contacts he also introduced undergraduates to a range of critical ideas not in wide currency in Oxford at that time.

In the early 1950s he helped F.W. Bateson to found the Oxford journal, *Essays in Criticism*, which sought to combine the critical boldness of Leavis's *Scrutiny* with the rigour of traditional Oxford scholarship and the lucid, at times irreverent, style of the new writing of the day (John Wain, Kingsley Amis and Philip Larkin being all associated with the journal in its earliest period). Later he strengthened his links with Cambridge English via *The Cambridge Quarterly*, of which he was a founding editor, and continued to encourage good criticism nearer to home through his association with *The Oxford Review*.

Typed in the late 1960s, his successor to Lord David Cecil as Goldsmiths' Professor of English Literature in Oxford, Robson moved instead in 1970 to a Chair at the University of Sussex. Two years later he was appointed to the Maasson Chair of English Literature at the University of Edinburgh, remaining there until his retirement in 1990.

Though scarcely designed by nature as an academic administrator, Robson won the loyalty and affection of his department throughout the period of his chairmanship, often using to superb advantage the laconic phrase and telling judgment that he had so perfected in his critical writing.

His health deteriorated sharply in the years preceding and following his retirement:

but he retained to the last a keen interest in the work of friends and former colleagues both at home and abroad. Visiting appointments had taken him at different stages of his career to Southern California, to Adelaide, to Delaware, to Smith College and, in the early 1980s, back to New College, Oxford, and to All Souls. In his final weeks he was busy catching up with the work of Australian writers he had first encountered during his visit to the Antipodes nearly forty years earlier.

Wallace Robson's friends and former pupils will remember him seated placidly within the benign chaos of his study, books heaped tumultuously about his armchair and protruding at various angles from the shelves. He read widely and voraciously, yet with sharp discrimination. He could map a big field — as in his *Modern English Literature* (1970) and *Prologue to English Literature* (1986) — and, with the same directness, ponder a local problem, as he did memorably and repeatedly throughout his *Critical Essays* (1966).

He could balance severity and generosity with an almost Johnsonian skill. "Empson is paying Milton the highest compliment he can, when he tries to make Milton as clever as himself," wrote Robson in a review of William Empson's study, *Milton's God* — adding "But Empson's own work, in verse and prose, is a more convincing demonstration that it is possible for a mind to be subtle and devious, yet kind and honest." The humane swerve of this judgment is characteristic.

Robson's powerful dissection of the failings of C.S. Lewis — whom he characterised as sharing with W.H. Auden "a wish to be reborn as Beatrice Potter in some other phase of the moon" — needs likewise to be read against his subsequent and more yielding account of Lewis's later work: "In both the old and modern senses of the word," wrote Robson, "he was a truly magnanimous man." It is not a bad phrase by which to remember Wallace Robson himself.

He worked hard in his final months, completing his volume of *Critical Enquiries* (published this year by Athlone Press), and finalising his *Oxford History of English Literature, 1890-1950*, and his edition of *The Oxford Book of Edwardian Verse*, as well as a telling judgment that he had so perfected in his critical writing.

He is survived by his wife Anne and two sons.

ALI AGHASSI

Ali Aghassi, former United Nations diplomat, died in San Diego, California, on July 19 aged 82. He was born in Khoy, Iran.

ALI AGHASSI served in the late 1950s and early 1960s as the personal representative of the UN secretary general, for a time, he was nominally in command of the UN and United States forces in Korea.

An immigrant to America from Iran, Aghassi arrived when he was 18 and worked first as a bus boy. After obtaining his bachelor's degrees in agronomy and petroleum economics at Colorado State College and at the University of North Carolina, he became a PhD candidate in international law and relations at the University of Chicago, specialising in Islamic civilisation.

During the second world war he served with the US Office of War Information and afterwards joined the newly formed United Nations in the Food and Agricultural Organisation. In the UN secretariat, Aghassi, who spoke five languages, served on the Kashmir Commission that halted the war between India and Pakistan in 1948 and as the assistant director of the UN

Commission in Zambia when it became independent in 1964. He also directed the efforts of the UN Industrial Development Organisation in Pakistan in 1970 retiring five years later. In his spare time Aghassi was a prize-winning photographer and accomplished flautist. He is survived by his wife, Shahrbanou, three sons and a daughter.

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Tumbling air fares put squeeze on bucket shops

With prices at a ten-year low, passengers are being encouraged to shun under-the-counter tickets

Scheduled air fares — especially across the Atlantic — are at their lowest in real terms for ten years, making "bucket shop" tickets often unnecessary, according to associations representing the travel industry.

Airlines and high street travel agents are all selling economy class tickets at rock bottom prices, undercutting "consolidators" who dominated the cut-price air ticket market in the 1980s.

"Airlines fares are low because the airlines are hurting. I have never known them so low in ten years," says Guy Novik, chief executive of USAirways, which is a member of Abta, an international body recognised and fully protected against failure. It specialises in flights to America.

Mr Novik says: "Normally, July and August prices are sacrosanct even if airlines get caned for the

rest of the year. Consolidators are used to making decent mark-ups at this time but now seats are being dumped. The punters have never had a better time."

The entry of retail chains such as Lunn Poly and Thomas Cook into the air ticket market have hurt the consolidators. The chains buy large numbers of tickets direct from the airlines, Mr Novik says.

Many passengers are still, however, likely to hear of "Harry's" bucket shop, which claims it cannot be beaten on price. When the transaction works, nearly everybody is happy. The airline fills an otherwise empty seat, "Harry" earns his mark-up and the customer gets a bargain.

There are hundreds of "Harrys" up and down the country who

have access to cheap tickets but who are not members of a trade body and therefore not protected against failure. They also have no legal responsibility and can leave their customers out of pocket.

The whole system is, in fact, technically illegal. Under the 1985 Aviation Act, airlines have to file all fares for scheduled international flights with the Civil Aviation Authority. Faced with half-empty planes, however, many appoint middle-men as consolidators to sell off unsold seats at unapproved prices within 30 days of travel. The CAA knows what is happening but, given the government's commitment to deregulation and competition, it has no incentive to police the law.

"Bucket shops" fares are not filed

with us and if airlines sell below approved fares, that is an arrangement the airlines make with retailers. We are not going to stand in the way of people getting a good deal," the CAA says.

The airlines usually ask only that they receive an agreed minimum fare from the consolidators. Airlines will not disclose who their consolidators are and, more importantly, will often not ask who they are selling to.

That is where problems may arise. For there will probably be no written contracts because, ultimately, there can be no contract when the system itself is illegal.

When "Harry", who is not a member of Abta, goes broke, the customer will not receive a refund unless a ticket has been issued or

there has been proof of payment. If Harry was going bust, it is unlikely, however, he would even have paid the airline.

A BA spokesman could only confirm that the airline would honour tickets that had been issued or where there was proof of payment. If, however, the ticket had been bought from an Abta or Iata agent, the money paid would have been protected by the agent until a ticket had been issued — when a contract would exist with the airline.

The police, trading standard officers, Abta and Iata, the airline association, offer the same advice to travellers: buy direct from an airline for a scheduled flight or from an Abta/Iata agent. Abta says: "There is no point in tak-

ing a risk when you don't have to."

Carthay Pacific Airways is turning to the railways to provide domestic feeder services for its international flights from European cities to Hong Kong. John Young writes: "Rail-fly" arrangements are already in operation in Germany and France, and the airline hopes shortly to conclude formal marketing arrangements with Deutsches Bundesbahn and SNCF.

The move has been prompted by its inability to find a European partner that does not also compete with it on international flights. Airlines such as Lufthansa and Swissair have an effective monopoly in the provision of domestic flights to link up with their international services to and from Frankfurt and Zurich, says Gra-

ham Carder, Cathay's marketing and sales manager for Europe.

In Britain, the position is more flexible because of greater domestic competition, and the promised new rail link to Heathrow, together with improved services to and from Gatwick and Manchester, which should offer travellers still more choice.

Mr Carder admits that there is resistance from passengers on long-haul flights to beginning and ending their journeys by rail. "But in the longer term you do not have to be clairvoyant to see that with new high speed trains and shorter journey times the railways will play a bigger part," he says. The day when long-distance passengers check in for flights at railway stations may be nearer than we think.

STEVE KEENAN

Dying for a drink?

Tap water quality in resorts is under scrutiny, writes Marianne Curphey

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is to compile its first report on the quantity and quality of water — for drinking and bathing — in European holiday resorts. At present, visitors to much of Europe and North Africa have no way of finding out whether the water at their resort is officially safe to drink.

The move follows growing worries that some developing tourist areas lack adequate supplies of drinkable tap water and that pollution in some seas can damage health.

This week a *Holiday Which?* survey found that five Italian beaches it tested were highly polluted by illegal sewage. A popular beach in Crete was also contaminated. Spain's beaches were cleanest.

The magazine says that checks required by the European Commission are "suspect" because governments compile the results and many "bend the rules".

The WHO acted after it discovered that in parts of Spain tap water tastes so bad that it is almost impossible to drink, and in other parts of the region it may prove a long-term hazard. In much of Algeria, for example, the nitrate levels in the water are worryingly high.

Although the European Commission publishes results of its bathing-water surveys, information on drinking-water quality across Europe will not be available until 1996, when governments will have to publish details. The WHO found that some eastern Mediterranean regions — the Black Sea, for example — had water that was drinkable but unavailable.

The WHO's "Recreational Guidelines" will be used to evaluate the potential of beaches and resorts, and highlight areas where tourism development may cause serious damage.

Areas will be tested not only for the water's bacterial content, but also for sanitary facilities, the risk factor for sunbathing, the organisation of waste and garbage facilities, food outlets and the quality of the beach sand and gently sloping or is it steep and covered in stones and spiny sea urchins? Fresh and sea water will be examined for visible matter, oil, silt, colour and odour.

Authorities and owners of beaches should be put under an obligation to inform bathers about the safety and cleanliness of beaches, the WHO says. Dr Bent Fenger, water and waste scientist at the WHO European Centre for Environment and Health, in Rome, said: "It will be a very comprehensive survey, and is necessary because there have never been relevant statistics

for planners, holidaymakers and governments.

"The WHO does not have statutory powers to enforce improvements in areas of low water quality or sanitation, but we hope our recommendations will be taken up."

An Economic Intelligence Unit report predicts that water supply will become the single most important environmental issue for Mediterranean countries, particularly their coasts, over the next decade. The unit says: "Tourism brings with it strong competition for fresh water, already often restricted in some of the southern states, such as Cyprus and Malta."

WHO's report, to be published in time for the summer season next year, assesses the health risk at sites for people who come into contact with seawater and freshwater for longer periods than bathers, including surfers, scuba divers, windsurfers, and skiers, canoeists and anglers.

Meanwhile, a project has started to limit the damage to marine life from sewage and pollution. For the Great Lakes the floods could not have come at a worse time. Much of the worst of the flooding has hit the area just south of the lakes and well within the potential international tourism catchment area it hoped to develop.

Paula Hunt-Robinson, the marketing director for the consortium of Great Lake states seeking to boost tourist arrivals, this week put a brave face on the disaster.

"As far as we're concerned, it's business as usual here," she says. "Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin are the Great Lakes states most affected by the floods, but even there tourism has not suffered badly."

Yet nightly television images show worldwide of people struggling to survive

David Churchill reports on how the Midwest floods have hit the tourist industry



Have suitcase will travel: a man wades through a flooded field, usually used for Girl Guide camps, in Missouri. No litter, says the sign

Tour operators and travel agents next month travel to Detroit, Michigan, for a worldwide marketing conference to promote the tourism potential of the Great Lakes — ironically at the same time getting a view of the impact of America's new "sixth" great lake, the Midwest flooding that has left many dead or homeless and hit both business and tourism.

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Yet nightly television images show worldwide of people struggling to survive

Shucks, even Mark Twain is laid up

the floods have taken its toll on travellers who would have been visiting the area. Cancellations are not a major tourist destination for Britons, so there are no problems with bookings," says John Standley, the marketing director of the specialist American operator Jetsave. "But obviously we are advising our clients to avoid the areas affected by the floods."

North of St Louis at Mark Twain's boyhood town of Hannibal, Missouri, the Mississippi riverboat bearing his name is beached and the town empty of tourists. Marjorie Beenders, Missouri's tourism director, blames the adverse media coverage for a drop in visitors, who normally bring the state some \$7.8 billion a year in revenue.

British tour operators report that the floods have had little impact on most travellers' holiday plans. "The areas affected are not a major tourist destination for Britons, so there are no problems with bookings," says John Standley, the marketing director of the specialist American operator Jetsave. "But obviously we are advising our clients to avoid the areas affected by the floods."

Richard Bowden-Doyle, Lunn Poly's marketing director, says that "when a customer wants to visit the affected areas we first call the airline for the most up-to-date information. We then advise clients to call the airline the day before their flight to see if there are any changes."

TWA, which flies into St Louis, says that the worst affected area is Des Moines and it is not advising passengers to take accommodation in that area. United Airlines, which flies into Des Moines, says it has had no problems with flights.

British holidaymakers travelling across America by train,

however, may face some problems with Amtrak reporting lengthy delays and detours, although the situation is changing rapidly. However, travellers will probably have to wait until they arrive in the United States for the most reliable information on train delays.

Travellers to the southern states through which the Mississippi flows — especially Louisiana — are unlikely to be affected by the floods. River experts there say that the Mississippi becomes deeper and wider as it flows towards the Gulf of Mexico and can handle greater volumes of water than higher up.

ONE of the world's biggest wild flower shows, Flora '93, is being staged in Cape Town, South Africa, on September 10-15. The exhibition takes place only every five years. South African Tourism Board (081-944 6646).

Travel News is edited by Harvey Elliott.

Kingdom aims to draw crowds

Bears, pot-belly pigs and golf are some of the many attractions of Fife

HERCULES, the film-star bear who went missing for 24 days, will be back "on stage" and attracting the crowds to Letham Glen, Fife, on Tuesday.

He escaped while taking part in a film shoot on the Hebridean island of Benbecula, off the west coast of Scotland. Andy and Maggie Robin, his adoptive "parents", were extremely concerned and, for a time, feared the worst.

Hercules, now 17, is, however, alive and well and ready to make yet another appearance with the Robins at a venue which, although not quite Hollywood, the scene of so many of his triumphs in the past, is still expected to entice thousands who remember him from countless appearances in television advertisements.

He is just one of the many attractions being actively exploited by tourist chiefs in the Kingdom of Fife. In the ancient kingdom's Kirkcaldy district, tankers trudge up and

down the Firth of Forth, and some beaches are speckled, a reminder of the old coal industry. Now, Kirkcaldy is looking for better times ahead.

One of Scotland's oldest burghs, once renowned for its linoleum and, more recently, the exploits of last year's Scottish first division football champions, Raith Rovers, Kirkcaldy town lies less than an hour's drive from Edinburgh across the Forth Bridge.

Kirkcaldy district stretches along the coast southwest to Kinghorn and Burntisland and northeast to Buchhaven, Methil and Leven.

Inland, Balmuir House at Markinch, Glenrothes, is set in 416 acres of well-manicured grounds and where a four-poster suite costs £225 per night.

Further north, is Auchtermuchty, the fictional home of television's *Dr Finlay*. Filming starts again in "Tammochar" later this year.

The Scottish Deer Centre, near Cupar, and the military farm on the Silverburn Estate,



Acting up: Hercules and the Robins, his adoptive "parents"

outside Leven, which features Shetland ponies and Vietnamese pot-belly pigs, provide entertainment for the children. Sporting pursuits in the region include Robin Shedd's clay pigeon shooting complex at Cluny, near Kirkcaldy, which is supplemented by quad bike and pilot off-road racing.

AND, of course, there is the golf. Parachute into the Kingdom of Fife and you are likely to land on a fairway, with the northeast pocket of St Andrews the jewel in the crown, even though its British Golf Museum resembles Lenin's tomb. The world-renowned Old Course heads the five links of St Andrews. Golfers

hoping to play there have to put their names forward for the daily ballot. The successful then have to pay a £40 green fee. Even Sean Connery had to trust to luck on a recent trip.

Away from the greens, St Andrews wallows in its heritage with its cathedral, castle ruins and the third oldest university in Britain.

The Sea Life Centre and East Neuk fishing villages of Crail and Anstruther highlight the area's strong maritime roots. Pat Reilly's fresh crab and lobster in Crail; the Scottish Fisheries Museum and old North Carr lighthouse in Anstruther are further examples of Fife's attractions.

RUSSELL KEMPSON

Opera at Longleat

FOR the second year running the grounds of Longleat House, in Wiltshire, have been the setting for a series of open-air classical music concerts, *Marianne Curphey* writes.

The new Marquess of Bath, who inherited the estate last year on the death of his father, is developing the business side of the stately home, and has plans for more concerts and a 600-villa development by Centre Parks.

He now runs both the house and the safari park — previously the two operations were separate — on the 9,300 acre estate which attracts 500,000 tourists every year.

His land agent, Tim Moore, said: "Money from visitors to the house covers the cost of upkeep, but does not pay for major repair work necessary every 20 to 30 years. The summer concerts are a small but growing part of the business and Lord Bath is very well aware of how such ventures can be developed."

On August 14, Lord Bath will be hosting an opera gala for up to 3,000 people. They will hear the Anvil Chorus, Nesso Dornia and excerpts from the *Barber of Seville*. The evening will round off with a fireworks display.

RUSSELL KEMPSON

TRAVELOGGS

Down to basics

NUDIFY patrols have started at one of Europe's biggest naturist colonies — to ensure that people take off their clothes. "Strip off or clear off," non-conformists are being told at Cap d'Agde, near Montpellier, in France, where up to 20,000 nudists occupy a *quartier naturiste* by the sea.

Genuine nudists have been affronted by clothed people taking advantage of the beach road passing through the colony, paying £120 a day if they are on foot or £5 per car load. Anyone insisting on wearing even a bathing costume now risks being asked to strip off.

Not so lonely

LONELY Planet, the guidebook publisher that launched thousands of backpackers on the world, celebrates its 20th anniversary this year with a foray into Europe.

The company (081-742 3161) has sold 30,000 copies of its guide to Western Europe since its release six months ago. It has also launched seven city guides, designed to shed its hippy image, aimed at the holidaymaker and business traveller.

Really wild

ONE of the world's biggest wild flower shows, Flora '93, is being staged in Cape Town, South Africa, on September 10-15. The exhibition takes place only every five years. South African Tourism Board (081-944 6646).

Travel News is edited by Harvey Elliott.

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NEWS

Serbs claim conquest of mountain

Serb forces defied the threat of a Nato bombardment and advanced on a vital mountain to the southeast of Sarajevo. The Bosnian Serb commander suggested that all of Mount Igman was under his control.

President Izetbegovic, who has boycotted the Geneva talks for three days, plans to see the UN mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg today. Pages 1, 9

Mental patients will be closely watched

Tighter controls over the release of patients from mental hospitals are to be announced following a series of random killings and attacks by patients with schizophrenia. There will be better supervision and tracking of patients and the appointment of a key worker to ensure patients turn up for treatment and take their drugs. Page 1

Cancer risk

Cancer patients treated in the north are suffering worse side effects than patients in the south because consultants are giving them higher doses of radiotherapy over a shorter period to save resources. Page 1

Graduate debt

Bailiffs have been called in for the first time to recover student loans from graduates. Page 2

Enquiry rejected

The government again rejected demands for a full public enquiry into the death of Joy Gardner, the Jamaican woman who collapsed while being served with a deportation order, to the undisguised anger of Afro-Caribbean community leaders. Page 3

Fatal obsession

A car salesman who became obsessed with a customer and murdered her when she rejected him was jailed for at least 20 years. Winston Goulbourne, 25, tampered with Gillian Bennett's car in order to see her. Page 3

Reclusive Delors

The ERM crisis has turned Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, into a recluse who is all but inaudible among European leaders. Page 8

Seaside damage

Weston-super-Mare has taken stock of a study of the architectural ravages of the past 30 years — and does not like what has happened. Page 5

Quantock staghounds at bay

The future of the Quantock Staghounds, one of only three red deer hunts in Britain, is under threat after Somerset County Council voted to ban hunting with hounds on a vital 140-acre strip of land. Anti-hunt protesters outside the Shire Hall in Taunton cheered when it was announced that the motion had been carried by 28 votes to 22. Page 4

On the run

About 25 inmates a month abscond from an open jail in Lancashire. Many make visits to secret locations to pick up smuggled goods. Page 6

Garage tricksters

Motorists are losing hundreds of millions of pounds a year to shoddy garages. Which? reveals that garages are allowing cars that could be "seriously unsafe" to pass the MOT test. Page 7

Yeltsin defiant

President Yeltsin denied rumours that his health was failing and pledged that his reforms would continue despite the uncertainty sown by the central bank's currency reform. Page 9

Brutal message

Khmer Rouge guerrillas have launched brutal attacks with the apparent aim of killing and injuring Cambodians to drive home the message that they must have a government role. Page 11

Decisive vote

On the eve of two cliffhanger votes in Congress on President Clinton's \$496 billion package to reduce the deficit, Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona became America's most pampered and powerful politician. Page 10

Brothel admission

Japan admitted for the first time that the imperial army forced women to serve in "comfort stations" — military brothels — during the 1930s and 1940s. Page 11



Wedding party: 30,000 ultra-orthodox Jews celebrated "the wedding of the century" in Jerusalem when the son of their leader, Belzer Rabbi Yisrael Dov Rokeach, married a seminary student. The couple had met only once before — at their engagement celebration

Society marriage: Two of Britain's top ten building societies, the Leeds Permanent and National and Provincial, are set to merge creating the third largest society after the Halifax and Nationwide. Page 21

Lloyd's shake-up: The number of syndicates on the Lloyd's insurance market is expected to plummet by up to one third next year putting further strain on the financially troubled market. Page 21

Markets: The FT-SE 100 Index slipped 3.7 to close at 2941.3 ending a run of nine consecutive gains. The pound's index slipped from 81.8 to 81.7, falling from \$1.5045 to \$1.5013 but rising from DM2.5647 to DM2.5702. Page 24

Cricket: Michael Atherton's first job as England captain will be to decide whether Alec Stewart or Jack Russell will keep wicket in the fifth Test. Russell was added to the Test party when Stewart reported renewed pain from the ribs he injured in a fall. Page 40

Swimming: Robert Morgan, of Wales, failed to take the gold medal in the highboard event at the European championships at Sheffield by only 0.03 points. Page 35

Yachting: The Royal Ocean Racing Club is attempting to revive interest in offshore racing by introducing the Mumm 36 as one of three yachts to be raced by each team at the Admiral's Cup. Page 40

Moveable property: Unlike the real mother faced by Solomon, the biological parents of Jessica De-Boer have no qualms about damage. Kate Muir on the rights of American children. Page 12

Walking the dog: "The benefits of nothing more showy than a good brisk walk in the afternoon persist into the following day." Dr Thomas Stuttaford on exercise. Page 13

Holiday forecast: The wet summer has pleased the travel agents and tour operators who are sending record numbers abroad, but has brought gloom to traditional British seaside resorts. Page 18

Talking cats and mice: Blasphemy! Tom and Jerry talk in a new film of their knockabout antics. And they sing! The other big new movie is scarcely more sophisticated: *Teenage Ninja Turtles III*. Page 29

Stunning debut: Yakov Kreizberg, has made an electrifying first appearance at the Proms. Hilary Finch sees "a young man at the height of his powers". Page 30

Centre stage in New York: Following in the legendary Joe Papp's footsteps is not easy: his successor as boss of the New York Public Theater lasted just 20 months. Now, George C. Wolfe has promised to revitalise an ailing institution. Page 31

TV LISTINGS
An "investigative writer" goes in search of the Ark of the Covenant from its last known resting place in Jerusalem to an Ethiopian chapel. *Voyager: Raider of the Lost Ark* (ITV, 7.30 pm) Page 39

Comfort women

The coalition which takes over the government of Japan today has promised a new beginning. It could start with compensation for the women whose sufferings Japan has too long hidden under the name of "comfort". Page 15

Condon's community

By recognising the urgency of the Joy Gardner case, Mr Condon has made eventual rapprochement between the police and black community the more likely. Page 15

Buy the seaside

The British beach's populist pleasures are in any case safe. They appeal to a national characteristic even stronger than nostalgia — bracing masochism. Page 15

WILLIAM REES-MOGG

Maastricht has destroyed or is destroying almost everything and everyone it has touched. The British, French and German governments are tottering. The Conservative party has been reduced to a minority group, and the Franco-German alliance is strained to breaking point. Delors, Kohl and Mitterrand were three old men in a hurry who went to sea in a sieve. Page 14

LAWRENCE FREEDMAN

Nato now has no choice but to press ahead with air strikes against the Serbian positions around Sarajevo. If it failed to do so, it would have no credibility in the future. Page 14

THE PAPER
The future of forests in Britain and their value to the country's environment. Page 15

THE PAPER
The bad electoral mood reflects unhappiness bred by a sluggish world economy and an impatience with "isms" of all kinds, including Thatcherism and Reaganism, Conservatism and Socialism. — *Washington Post*

Even the arrogance of the Eurocrats can be cured as ill-conceived schemes like the narrow-band Exchange Rate Mechanism come crashing down around their heads. — *The New York Times*

THE TIMES TOMORROW

Powell and the power of words

Valerie Grove interviews the persuasive and lucid Enoch Powell, recently voted the most well-spoken man in Britain, about words.

Travelling hopefully

The season's most popular question is asked just as the car turns out of the drive. Kevin Eason reflects on the plaintive: "Are we nearly there yet?"

Motown? Are they still here?

Polygram has bought one of the world's most famous record labels. But does "Motown" mean just nostalgic memories?



The Queen Mother was greeted by 1,000 well-wishers outside Clarence House when she acknowledged good wishes on her 93rd birthday. Pages 1, 3

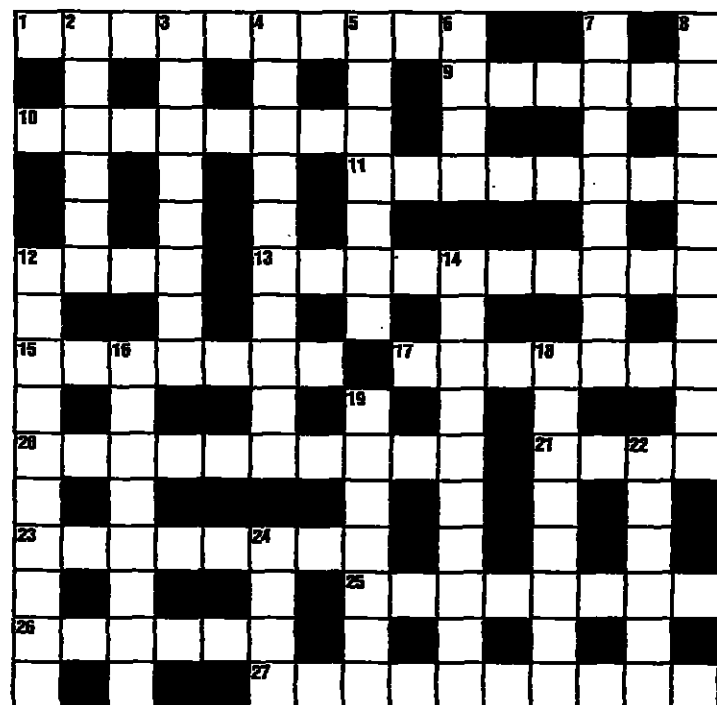


Pat Robertson, the American evangelist, whose *Family Channel* promises clean fun when it begins via the Astra satellite next month. Page 6



Morihiro Hosokawa, successor of fabled Jords, will be Japan's prime minister at the head of a coalition that has beaten the Liberal Democrats. Page 11

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,301



- ACROSS**
- 1 Horatius! Grub's been cooked — but by a poor hand (10).
 - 9 A novel with a new beginning (6).
 - 10 It's taken for granted child's legitimate (8).
 - 11 Possibility of help or rescue is dubious (8).
 - 12 Poor, unmannered fellow, so they say (4).
 - 13 Near defeat, rest hope on redeployment (2,3,5).
 - 15 Being just a good man in love (7).
 - 17 Spy-master introduces spy to a battle (7).
 - 20 A foolish person with no income, poor pa ends quizzing (10).
 - 21 Kiss a lot (4).
- DOWN**
- 2 Herbert gets shattered without a rest (8).
 - 25 Couple permitted one piece of jewellery (8).
 - 26 Bacon was less circumspect (6).
 - 27 Meddle with crazy goobers (6-4).
 - 2 A jolly girl in the navy (6).
 - 3 A good shot? Humbug! (5-3).
 - 4 Pop band found wanting 'An all-time low' (4-6).
 - 5 Henry's wanting to look for girl in story (7).
 - 6 ... Henry's an artist (4).
 - 7 Reptile digging quietly into the ground (8).
 - 8 Not, so to speak, a leg of mutton (10).
 - 12 Tapsters are in prison (6,4).
 - 14 Get a sea expert in trouble (10).
 - 16 One informer is without a name, another gives nothing away. What rot! (8).
 - 18 Celestial fire embraced by eastern soldier (8).
 - 19 The royal family's food and drink (7).
 - 22 Powerful business man (6).
 - 24 Island is bust (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 19,300

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H A M P D I N E F R A Y
L I B E R A C A W
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D N T O E R I I
E G S H E L L E L I C I T
R E V C
A S S I O N G I N C H I N
I M O S A G O B
L A I R S H I P T U B A
M K S A L O B S
E X A M G R E A T N I E C
N R E I G M T
T W I G C R A N K S H A I F T

Concise Crossword, page 40

TIMES WEATHERCAST

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0891 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
West, Surrey, Sussex	702
Central, Wales & W. W.	703
Devon & Cornwall	704
W. & S. Wales, Avon, Somerset	705
North, Wales, Shropshire	706
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London & SE traffic, roadworks	731
M4 (W. & S. Wales)	732
M4 (W. & S. Wales)	733
M4 (W. & S. Wales)	734
M4 (W. & S. Wales)	735
M4 (W. & S. Wales)	736
National traffic and roadworks	737
West Country	738
Wales	739
Midlands	740
East Anglia	741
North-west England	742
North-east England	743
Scotland	744
Northern Ireland	745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.

WEATHER

Over parts of eastern England, but for much of East Anglia and southeastern England the morning will start cloudy with outbreaks of showery rain, though this will ease eastwards during the morning. Then all areas will have sunny spells and showers, though these will die out from the west during the day. Some northeastern coasts may stay rather cloudy in the afternoon as northwestern winds freshen in these areas.

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Ratner shares £1m payoff

Collapse of ERM threatens steel plan

Chin up: Gerald Ratner received less than his cousin

The EC may have worse problems with agriculture. Protecting German farmers from currency swings accounts for up to 20 per cent of common agricultural policy spending. With flexible exchange rates, green money used to compensate farmers will cost the EC far more.

IN SHOPS, the Birmingham retail space manager, is to acquire Milbank Foods, a regional discount grocery chain operating in the north-east of England. The group is paying £8.15 million for the 25-store chain, which trades as Job Lot Trading Co, funded by a placing and open offer of 14 million new ordinary shares. Pre-tax profits fell by 28 per cent to £2 million for the year ended March 31. Turnover was £26 million (£24.3 million). The final dividend is 2.09p (1.97p).

[illegible]

Dear Mr. [illegible]



Solid figures: Bruce Ralph, left, chief executive, and Gareth Davies, chairman, announcing higher profits yesterday from a depressed market at the group that owns Aga-Rayburn

Glynwed boosted by cost cutting

By COLIN CAMPBELL

GLYNWED International, whose interests range from kitchen cooking appliances to foundry products, has again turned its hand to cost cutting in order to achieve higher profits at a time when its markets remain depressed.

In the 26 weeks to June 26, group operating profit rose by 9.8 per cent to £23.6 million on a turnover that was 3.6 per cent up at £475.2 million.

Pre-tax profits advanced from £15.4 million to £16.3 million. Gareth Davies, chairman, said that the improvements were not the result of any noticeable increase in economic activity, but were essentially due to lower unit costs and increased market share.

He said that the volume of housing transactions, which affects several of Glynwed's businesses, had not increased and added "there is a feeling that earlier public confidence has fallen back again".

There was an 11 per cent fall in the UK gas cooker market during the interim period, but Glynwed enjoyed an increasing demand for its Aga-Rayburn products, and Leisure's exports of sinks were 25 per cent higher.

The economic outlook in Britain remained far from clear, Mr Davies said, and it could well be in the final quarter of the year, at the earliest, before the group saw any significant benefit from recovery.

He expected Glynwed to continue to make progress, as long as there was no marked deterioration in the trading conditions of the group's major markets. Because the cost base had been consistently trimmed in recent years, the group was well placed when a recovery comes, Mr Davies said.

The interim dividend is maintained at 4.15p a share, and is declared out of net earnings from continuing activities of 5.73p a share.

Tempus, page 25

Dealing operations help Midland soar to £385m

By PATRICIA TEHAN
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

MIDLAND Bank's pre-tax profits soared from £60 million to £385 million in the first half of the year, with about £200 million of the improvement coming from its profits from its Treasury dealing operations.

These include dealing profits from Midland Global Markets, which was created after the takeover of Midland by HSBC last year, pulling together Midland and Hongkong Bank's treasury and capital markets activities in London, New York and Tokyo, as well as net interest income from the bank's own Treasury book.

Brian Pearce, Midland's chief executive, said the performance of Midland Global Markets far exceeded expectations. It has benefited from the chaos in the foreign exchange markets that followed the withdrawal of sterling from the exchange-rate mechanism

Chaos on the foreign exchange markets after sterling's withdrawal from the ERM boosted dealing income at Midland Bank and gave pre-tax profits a welcome boost

last September. In the first half year dealing income, before costs, shot up from £50 million to £296 million, most of this coming from Midland Global Markets.

Midland's bad debt provisions were higher in the first six months, unlike Lloyds Bank and National Westminster Bank, which have reported falling bad debt provisions. The reason for the Midland increase, of £34 million to £321 million, was a £65 million provision against loans to two corporate customers, thought to be Queens Moat Houses, the hotels group, and Isosoles, the supermarkets group.

Mr Pearce said: "This distorted the drop in personal and small business sector provisions." The total figure

also included a £20 million increase in Third World debt provisions. Mr Pearce said Midland's Third World debt provisions now cover 78.1 per cent of its exposure, up from 63.2 per cent at the end of 1992. In addition, he said the value of the debt on the secondary debt market is £150 million higher than book value.

Midland improved its cost-income ratio, a measure of efficiency seen as important by its parent, reducing it from 73.3 per cent to 61.4 per cent. But Mr Pearce said he believes "there is a lot more we can do within the UK bank to develop income". He said that while there is scope for cutting costs, the emphasis would be on increasing income.

Midland has already won

market share in the large corporate customer market, and it has increased its market share in the small business sector from 9 per cent to 12 per cent. "It used to be 15 per cent, so we are still making up lost ground," he said.

Sir Peter Walters, the chairman, said the bank is also taking actions to improve relations with personal customers. Mr Pearce said these include ending charges for letters telling them they are overdrawn, introducing monthly rather than quarterly charges, and "educating our customers about why it is that they are paying bank charges".

Midland did not give a full breakdown of profits of its operations, which are divided into commercial banking and Forward Trust. Commercial banking increased operating profits from £18 million to £298 million. Forward Trust increased operating profits by £3 million to £29 million.

Tempus, page 25

£500m order will secure GKN jobs

By MARTIN WALLER, DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

GKN expects to secure a £500 million-plus order from Kuwait within days that will safeguard 500 jobs in the Midlands for several years.

Talks between the British government and Kuwaiti officials about the long-awaited purchase of over 200 Warrior and over 100 Piranha armoured fighting vehicles made by the automotive engineer are well advanced.

The commander of land forces in Kuwait has indicated a preference for the British products. Sir Peter Cazalet,

deputy chairman of GKN, said the company was therefore confident the work would come its way. As well as sustaining production at GKN's Telford factory for four to five years, starting late next year, the order would also provide work for thousands of others employed at GKN's engineering suppliers.

GKN announced interim figures that show how earlier cost-cutting is allowing the group to keep its head above water in the recession. Pre-tax profits were just £900,000

lower at £60 million in the six months to end-June despite the impact of recession on the continental European car industry. At the pre-interest level, they were £600,000 higher at £73.4 million.

Profits from continuing operations were £3 million lower at £64 million, before the benefit of the non-repetition of almost all of the £4.2 million lost on the sale or closure of businesses last time. There was also a £6.4 million one-off benefit from the lower value of the pound. The interim divi-

dend is held at 8p. Sir David Lees, the chairman, said in a statement to shareholders that the first half had seen a substantial decline in the continental European automotive markets, offset to some extent by improvements in North America and Britain.

West European car production was down 15 per cent, and GKN's internal forecasts suggest a similar fall in car registrations for all of 1993.

Tempus, page 25
City Diary, page 25

Jobs go at Hodder Headline

ABOUT 150 UK staff are being laid off by Hodder Headline, the publishing group formed from the takeover of Hodder & Stoughton by Headline Book Publishing (Martin Flanagan writes).

Most of the redundancies are in administration, with 72 taking place immediately. Hodder said redundancies and relocations would follow from the closure next spring of Hodder & Stoughton's distribution centre near Sevenoaks, Kent. It is expected 150 staff will be affected when distribution moves to Abingdon, Oxfordshire, but that 70 jobs will be created, leaving a net loss of 152.

The redundancy costs will be taken in the group's 1993 trading results.

Tempus, page 25

United to brew a profit

By OUR DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

VIJAY Mallya, the Indian businessman who emerged late last year as the saviour of Whitbread Brewery, the last-making regional brewer now renamed United Breweries, is promising a return to profits by the end of next year.

But a resumption of dividends may take a little longer, a higher priority being the creation of a solid, steady company, securely back on its feet. Mr Mallya, now chairman, said yesterday, Mr Mallya's UB Group of India has a 15 per cent stake and he has ambitious plans after a refinancing move. "We walked into a company that was struggling," he said, and one that without the rescue rights issue had perhaps 30 days to live.

While expansion of the pub estate is one option, UB of India also has a raft of



Vijay Mallya and O'Neill Nalavadi, chief executive

spirits brands it plans to put into public houses in Britain alongside Kingfisher Lager, an Indian product that is already available in some of the old Whitbread houses and Indian restaurants. UB of Britain made a pre-tax loss of

£189,000 in the six months to end-May, and while during that month it swung back into the black, profits from the second half may not be sufficient to counterbalance those first-half losses, Mr Mallya said.

Rate cut doubts bolster franc

By COLIN NARBROUGH

THE French franc and the other currencies with the new wide fluctuation bands in the exchange-rate mechanism clawed back some of the ground they lost in the recent turmoil, as doubts persisted about the prospects of an early wave of interest rate cuts.

Dealers are not expecting a French repurchase issue today to produce any substantial easing, given comments from cabinet ministers in Paris. Yesterday's cut in the Bundesbank's repo rate to 6.7 per cent was expected and was not seen as a pointer to faster than expected monetary loosening.

The franc rose 2 centimes to close at 3.4664 against the mark in London, nudging further ahead in early New York trading. The Spanish peseta, the Portuguese escudo, the Danish krone and the Belgian franc all posted gains. Decreasing hopes of a British base rate cut helped the pound advance by more than half a pence to DM2.5702 at the official London finish. On its trade-weighted index, sterling was 0.1 lower at 81.7.

□ The recession in western Germany should bottom out this summer and there will be a modest increase in production by the year's end, according to the Ifo institute.

The authoritative institute forecasts that the west German gross domestic product will contract about 2 per cent this year before a return to 0.5 per cent growth next year. The pan-German economy is seen contracting by 1.5 per cent this year and achieving 1 per cent growth in 1994.

Born government figures published yesterday showed a 1.6 per cent fall in west German industrial orders in June, after a revised 2.8 per cent rise in May. Together, May and June showed a 2.5 per cent rise compared the previous two months, but were 7.3 per cent down against the same two months of 1992. On inflation, Ifo said it expects west Germany to slow the annual rate to about 3.5 per cent by the end of this year, down from 4.3 per cent in July.

French pay penalty, page 25



The Board of Management of Akzo N.V. announces that on August 4, 1993 the results for the 1st half year of 1993 were published. Copies of this report may be obtained from the London Paying Agents:

Barclays Bank PLC
Stock Exchange Services Department
168 Fenchurch Street
London EC3P 3HP
and
Midland Securities Service
Suffolk House
Paying Agency Section
5 Laurence Pountney Hill
London EC4R 0EU

or at the offices of
Akzo N.V.
Velperweg 76
P.O. Box 9300
6800 SB Arnhem
The Netherlands

A summary of the results will be presented in the August 17 issue of this paper.

Arnhem, August 5, 1993

Akzo N.V., the Netherlands

LEGAL & PUBLIC NOTICES

071-782 7344

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re
MAXWELL COMMUNICATION
CORPORATION plc et al.
Debtors.

Chapter 11
Case No. 91 B 15741 (TLB)
Jointly Administrated

NOTICE OF LAST DATE TO FILE PROOFS OF CLAIM AND CLAIMS DATE AND EFFECTIVE DATE OF PLAN AND SCHEME
TO ALL CREDITORS AND OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Chapter 11 Plan (the "Plan") for Maxwell Communication Corporation plc ("MCC") was approved by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "US Bankruptcy Court") on July 14, 1993 and the Scheme of Arrangement for MCC under Section 425 of the Companies Act 1985 of Great Britain (the "Scheme") was sanctioned by the High Court of Justice in London, England (the "English Court") on July 21, 1993.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Effective Date of the Plan and the Scheme occurred on July 28, 1993.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES, INCLUDING INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, CORPORATIONS, ESTATES, TRUSTS, UNIONS AND GOVERNMENTAL UNITS THAT ASSERT A CLAIM AGAINST MCC WHICH CLAIM AROSE OR IS DEEMED TO HAVE ARISEN PRIOR TO DECEMBER 16, 1991, (1) MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM IN THE UNITED STATES AS HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED SO THAT IT IS RECEIVED ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 27, 1993, (THE "BAR DATE") OR (2) MUST SUBMIT A NOTICE OF CLAIM IN ENGLAND AS HEREINAFTER DESCRIBED ON OR BEFORE 5.30 P.M. LONDON TIME ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1993, (THE "CLAIMS DATE"), EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPHS 1 THROUGH 5 BELOW.

The following special provisions apply to certain creditors. You should consult with a lawyer, solicitor or other advisor if you have any questions concerning their application.

- Any person or entity that asserts an unsecured claim based on any of the following bearer bonds ("Bearer Bonds") issued by MCC need not file a proof of claim or submit a notice of claim with respect to the claim based on Bearer Bonds. Under the terms of the Plan and the Scheme, the Agent Banks with respect to the Bearer Bonds have agreed to lodge a timely notice of claim with the Administrators, on behalf of the owners of the relevant Bearer Bonds, in respect of the outstanding amounts of the Bearer Bonds. The Bearer Bonds consist of the following:
 - 150,000,000 Deutsche Mark 6% bonds of 1988/1993, due 15th June 1993;
 - 75,000,000 ECU 8 3/4% bonds of 1988/1993, due 1st September 1993, and
 - 150,000,000 Swiss Franc 5% bonds of 1988/1995, due 16th June 1995.
- Any person or entity that asserts only an unsecured claim against MCC and has already properly filed a proof of claim, or properly submitted a notice of claim, need neither file an additional proof of claim nor submit an additional notice of claim.
- Any person or entity whose unsecured claim is the subject of an amendment to MCC's Schedule of Liabilities as filed with the US Bankruptcy Court such that the unsecured claim is accurately listed on the Schedule as secured, need not file a proof of claim or submit a notice of claim to assert such claim against MCC, unless such claim is listed as disputed, contingent or unliquidated in such Schedule. If a claim is listed as disputed, contingent or unliquidated in MCC's Schedule of Liabilities, or if a claim is not listed in the Schedule, a proof of claim must be filed on or before the Bar Date with the US Bankruptcy Court, at the address indicated below, or a notice of claim must be submitted with the Joint Administrators, at the address indicated below, in England on or before the Claims Date.
- MCC, acting by the Joint Administrators, reserves its right to amend MCC's Schedule of Liabilities after giving those creditors affected by an amendment notice of such amendment and an opportunity to file a proof of claim or to submit a notice of claim within 30 days after the date of service of such notice if the amendment would otherwise prejudice the creditor's right to assert a claim. Any notice to a creditor shall state the time within which the creditor shall file a proof of claim or submit a notice of claim following an amendment to the Schedule of Liabilities.
- Persons or entities holding or acquiring claims arising out of recovery by MCC of a transfer of MCC's property shall file a proof of claim or submit a notice of claim in the manner specified below on or before the later of
 - September 27, 1993, the Bar Date or Claims Date, and
 - (a) thirty days after the date of service of notice of entry of an order or judgment by this Court authorizing or approving the recovery of such transfer, or
 - (b) thirty days after the date of service of notice of entry of an order or judgment by the English Court approving the recovery of such transfer.

The Schedule of Liabilities may be examined at the offices of the Clerk of the US Bankruptcy Court, 1 Bowling Green, New York, New York, on business days from 9.30am to 12 noon and from 1.30pm to 4.00pm. MCC, acting by the Joint Administrators, reserves its right to amend MCC's Schedule of Liabilities after giving those creditors affected by an amendment notice of such amendment and an opportunity to file a proof of claim or to submit a notice of claim if the amendment would otherwise prejudice the creditor's right to assert a claim.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that all persons and entities subject to this notice who do not file proofs of claim on or before the Bar Date or submit notices of claim before the Claims Date SHALL FOREVER BE BARRED from asserting a claim against MCC's estate or its property and receiving any distribution under the Plan and the Scheme. Nevertheless, all persons and entities holding or asserting claims against MCC, whether or not such person or entity files a proof of claim or submits a notice of claim, shall be bound by the terms of the Plan and the Scheme.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, as used herein, "claim" means right to payment based on an obligation or liability of MCC, whether it is present, future or contingent, whether or not its amount is fixed or liquidated, whether or not it is disputed, whether or not it involves the payment of money, whether it is secured or unsecured and whether it arises at common law, in equity or by statute in the United States, Great Britain or in any other jurisdiction or in any other manner whatsoever; and includes, without limitation, a "claim" within the meaning of section 101(5) of the US Bankruptcy Code. "Claim" includes any claim based upon, or arising out of, the rejection of any executory contract or unexpired lease, the recovery of a voidable transfer, or MCC's primary, secondary, direct, indirect, contingent or guaranty liability or otherwise.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT THE US BANKRUPTCY COURT HAS DIRECTED THAT ALL PROOFS OF CLAIM BE FILED BY MAIL AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York
Re: Maxwell Communication Corporation plc, Bowling Green Station, P O Box 102, New York, NY 10274-0102
If proofs of claim are filed in person or by hand delivery, they should be filed with the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court, Room 534, 1 Bowling Green, New York, New York 10004.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT ALL NOTICES OF CLAIM MUST BE SUBMITTED BY MAIL OR BY HAND DELIVERY TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

For the attention of the Joint Administrators of Maxwell Communication Corporation plc:
- Ref: JGP
No. 1 London Bridge, London, SE1 9QL, England

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE THAT ALL FILINGS AND SUBMISSIONS BY MAIL MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE CORRECT ADDRESS ON OR BEFORE THE BAR DATE OR THE CLAIMS DATE, AS APPROPRIATE. PROOFS OF CLAIM SHALL CONFORM SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE OFFICIAL BANKRUPTCY FORM NO. 10. OR TO THE FORM ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE 2 TO THE PLAN AND THE SCHEME, WHICH WAS APPROVED BY THE US BANKRUPTCY COURT AND IS AVAILABLE FROM THE JOINT ADMINISTRATORS AND THEIR US COUNSEL, AND NOTICES OF CLAIM SHALL CONFORM TO THE FORM ATTACHED AS ANNEXURE 2 TO THE SCHEME AND THE PLAN, WHICH IS AVAILABLE FROM THE JOINT ADMINISTRATORS. TO ASSIST IN THE REVIEW AND RECONCILIATION OF PROOFS OF CLAIM AND NOTICES OF CLAIM, SUCH PROOFS OF CLAIM AND NOTICES OF CLAIM MUST INCLUDE COPIES OF ANY INVOICES, STATEMENTS OR OTHER DOCUMENTS EVIDENCING THE AMOUNT AND/OR BASIS OF THE CLAIM. IF THE INVOICES, STATEMENTS OR OTHER DOCUMENTS EVIDENCING THE AMOUNT AND/OR BASIS OF THE CLAIM ARE VOLUMINOUS, ATTACH A SUMMARY.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that if you wish additional information concerning the filing of a proof of claim or notice of claim, you may contact counsel for the Joint Administrators at the address set forth below. You may also wish to contact your lawyer, solicitor or other advisor.

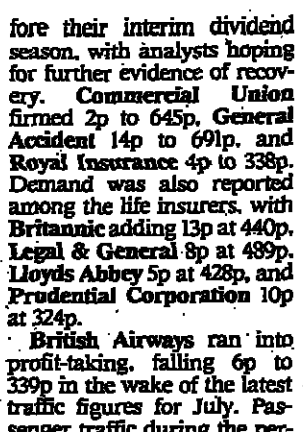
Dated: New York, New York,
July 28, 1993

Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, NY 10005, (212) 530-5000
Attention: John G. Gellene, Esq.,
United States Counsel for the Joint Administrators.

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES
BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
Honorable Tina L. Brozman,
United States Bankruptcy Judge

France
trying

it faced a tough second half. Glynnwed International fell 5p to 304p in spite of announcing a 19 per cent jump in first-half pre-tax profits to £18.3 million.



On the futures market, the September series of the Long Gilt fluctuated wildly before ending just a tick lower at £115¹/₈ as 36,000 contracts were completed.

Shorts were hardest hit in the cash market, reflecting disappointment over the interest rate situation. Treasury 9½ per cent 1999 eased a tick to £122¹/₃₂, while at the longer end, Treasury 9 per cent 2012 was a tick firmer at £121¹/₃₂.

MICHAEL CLARK

WORLD MARKETS

Caution keeps Dow low in early trading



round is a determination by the conservative government to install this spring, to ensure its privatisation programme gets off to a flying start in the autumn.

M Le Floch-Prigent was one of the architects of the socialists' nationalisation programme in the early 1980s. M Jaffré earned his spurs moving industry out of the state sector.

M. Jaffré, 48, is, like so many French business leaders, a product of the elite Ecole Nationale d'Administration. Working his way up through the treasury, he co-operated closely with M Balladur, then finance minister, in the conservatives' 1986 privatisation round. When the socialists returned to power in 1988 he moved into the private sector only to be recruited by Crédit Agricole, one of the banks he had failed to privatise in the limited time available.

At Elf he takes the reins of the world's eighth-largest petro-chemical group. With annual revenues last year of Fr200 billion and net income

The Hang Seng index
47.63 points to 7,164.2.

□ **Singapore** — Shares closed firmer and analysts think positive sentiment points to strong rally after the National Day holiday on Monday. Senior research analyst at Phillip Securities said: "The higher prices confirm the rally we have predicted earlier. The better than expected results recently posted by some bars helped to boost sentiment." The Straits Times industrial index closed 14.50 points higher at 1,859.08.

□ **Sydney** — Australian shares recovered earlier losses to close higher, in spite of another lacklustre day of gold. Brokers said that future resource stocks and blue chips offset tumbling gold stocks after bullion eased offshore. The all-ordinaries index closed 5.8 points higher at 1,861.2.

(Reuters)

071-782 7344

News Corp announces share issue

The News Corporation is to

[illegible]

JAPAN's current account surplus soared to a record \$67.5 billion in the first half of 1993 and is likely to set a full-year record. Economists believe this year's surplus could easily exceed last year's record of \$117.5 billion.

The current account surplus, at \$10.7 billion in June, was more than \$1 billion up on the previous month. The trade balance leapt to an \$11.6 billion surplus from just under \$10 billion in May, taking the surplus for the six months to \$68.4 billion.

Osamu Takatori, the outgoing Economic Planning Agency minister, said the strong yen might delay economic recovery in the short term, but maintained that the Japanese economy had hit bottom.

A languishing domestic economy, which has limited imports, and the yen's rapid rise, which has boosted exports in dollar terms, were the main reasons behind the

issue 25 million converting preference shares at AS20 a share from a fully underwritten institutional placement to raise about AS800 million. It is to provide working capital and to part fund purchase of 63.4 per cent of the Star Television group in Hong Kong.

News Corp, which owns *The Times*, also said News America Holdings Inc, a subsidiary, is selling US\$250 million of senior debentures, due August 2018, with an 8.25 per cent interest rate. Proceeds will repay certain bank and public indebtedness.

Chieftain loss

The collapse of Swan Hunter sent Chieftain, the insulation group, into loss for the half year to June 30. Chieftain made a £1 million provision for losses due to the collapse, causing a £481,000 deficit (£620,000 pre-tax profit). Interim dividend is 1.5p (2.1p).

Chieftain loss

The collapse of Swan Hunter sent Chieftrain, the insulation group, into loss for the half year to June 30. Chieftrain made a £1 million provision for losses due to the collapse, causing a £481,000 deficit (£620,000 pre-tax profit). Interim dividend is 1.5p (2.1p).

McKay down

McKay Securities, the property investor, cut its final dividend, from 6.7p to 3.5p, after a 44 per cent fall in pre-tax profits for the year ended March because of refinancing costs and a decision to cease capitalising development costs. Revaluation cut the book value 17.5 per cent to £18.3 million.

17.5 per cent to £1

Tea gain

Firmer tea prices boosted Williamson Tea Holdings. In the year to end-March, taxable profits rose to £6.2 million, from £3.7 million last time. The total dividend is 22.5p (20p), via a 12.5p final.

RECENT ISSUES

BT (Party/Pol)	1(50)	178 ^a	-1 ^a	Fine Decor (202)	204	...
Business Post (23)	143	...	...	Pinbury Smaller Co's C	130	...
Celbis International (100)	102	...	...	Flying Flowers (65)	76	...
Coat Cavendish (225)	188	-1	...	Govett Emmering Mkts	106	...
Crescon Warranis	6 ^a	-1	-1	Govett Emmering Mkts Ws	49	...
Devro International 1703	197	...	...	Johnson Fry Uts (100)	111 ^a	+1
Dunedin Japan Inv (90)	56 ^a	...	...	Johnson Fry Uts Zero Pf	103 ^a	+1
Dunedin Japan Inv Ws	50	...	...	Kerry Group A	265	...
Eagle Inv Warranis	90	...	...	Kielder Farming Mkts (103)	63	...
Eagle Inv Warranis	45	...	...	-do- Wrris	103	+2
EnviroNimbed (110)	115	...	...	Martin Currie Cts	61	...
Euromunel Warranis 1993	203	+1	...	Perpetual Japan Inv (100)	107	...
Field Group (230)	285	...	...	Perpetual Japan Ws	57	...

MAJOR CHANGES

HISEB:		Calfans	343p (+10p)
HSCB	690p (+19p)	Dalapak	770p (+14p)
Highland Dist	339p (+11p)	Geest	380p (+10p)
Boots	474p (+15p)	Yorkshire Chem	355p (+16p)
Prowling	124p (+10p)	WH Smith 'A'	444p (+12p)
Charter Cons	588p (+15p)	FALLS:	
Dart	107p (+10p)	Wellcome	677p (+13p)
Victualia	285p (+17p)	Rothmans 'B'	656p (+10p)
Britannic	440p (+13p)	Kleenze	207p (+19p)
General Accident	691p (+14p)	BLAT	449p (+10p)
Prudential	327p (+12p)	Sorbyes	775p (+13p)
AAF Inds	107p (+25p)		
Compass Group	539p (+13p)		

TENDCLASS LIMITED (IN ADMINISTRATION)
MAXWELL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED (IN ADMINISTRATION)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

On 19th March 1992, Tendclass Limited ("Tendclass") went into administration. On 12th February 1993, Maxwell Financial Services Limited ("MFS") also went into administration. Both companies are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Maxwell Communication Corporation plc (in Administration).

By a Court Order dated 27th July 1993, we, the administrators of Tendclass and MFS, were authorised to proceed with the production and implementation of schemes of arrangement under section 425 of the Companies Act 1985 (the "Schemes") between Tendclass and MFS and their respective creditors. The purpose of the Schemes will be to enable us to make distributions to creditors. Whilst the Schemes are being prepared, we have been authorised to advertise for creditors and to agree claims.

Any person claiming to be a creditor of either Tendclass or MFS should contact us as soon as possible and, in any event, by 30th September 1993 at Price Waterhouse (ref. JGP), No. 1 London Bridge, London SE1 9QL (tel. no. 071 939 5023).

Dated 5th August 1993

<p>Andrew Mark Homan Jonathan Guy Anthony Phillips Colin Graham Bird Alan Rae Datzel Jamieson</p> <p>Administrators of Tendclass Limited</p>	<p>Andrew Mark Homan Jonathan Guy Anthony Phillips Alan Rae Datzel Jamieson Administrators of Maxwell Financial Services Limited</p>
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Field Group (250)	285	+1
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Closing Prices Page 25

هكذا من الاول

ECONOMIC VIEW

France pays the penalty for trying to overstep the mark

French delusions over the importance of the franc may have contributed to the downfall, last weekend, of the ERM writes Janet Bush

The French press was unwise to be vitriolic about the Germans this week, describing the men of the Bundesbank as no more than petty accountants and blaming them bitterly for the wreckage in Europe after the collapse of the exchange-rate mechanism.

Such outbursts are no less wrong-headed, and a great deal more wasteful, than the jingoistic activities of the British tabloid press last September which hounded Helmut Schlesinger, the Bundesbank's president, and his wife, and wrote blatant untruths hinting at links with Nazism. It is unfortunate that it has invariably been the refuge of Europeans who refuse to face up to their own responsibilities of economic management to resort to paranoid attacks on an old enemy.

The danger of such throwbacks to the past, as Messieurs Balladur and Alphandery knew when they grunted their teeth and smiled their way through Tuesday's Franco-German summit, is that Germany turns its back on its western European allies and starts looking inwards and eastwards.

The French have a great deal to answer for in the breakdown of their cosy relationship with the Germans. The currency crisis flickered to life in the moment when the French, puffed up by a couple of weeks when their interest rates equalled Germany's, started talking about the anchor role in the ERM passing to the franc and declared that the Bank of France stood ready to defend the mark against all comers.

Unease simmered to boiling point when Edmond Alphandery, France's taciturn economics minister, summoned Theo Waigel, Germany's finance minister, and Herr Schlesinger to Paris to discuss co-ordinated rate cuts. The Germans, already furious, refused to attend.

By the end of last week, the French had well and truly overstepped the mark, demanding explanations from Herr Schlesinger for the Bundesbank's decision to leave its discount rate unchanged. French pressure on the German central bank to compromise on its statutory duties for political reasons was inconsistent, to say the least, with its own drive to make the Bank of France independent.

French demands were reportedly so insistent and, to the Bundesbank, so outrageous, that even those on the German central bank council who are internationally-minded allies of the French and the Maastricht process turned against Paris. It was a turning point, made of French high-handedness. As David Roche, senior strategist at Morgan Stanley, put it: "The Germans decided that they would no longer be the political pygmies of Europe."

Last Thursday's decision on interest rates and the decision by Bonn and Frankfurt to take a united stand



Turning point will Berlin firms like Siemens shift their gaze eastwards?

against the demands of Paris at the weekend were the beginning of a new era of German assertiveness, bolstered by unquestioning support of the Bundesbank and domestic priorities from the German public and press.

It is no coincidence that this week Herr Schlesinger felt able for the first time to deliver a calculated insult to France. In remarks clearly directed towards French pretensions about the franc, he noted that it takes a mighty long time — 30 years — to build up the kind of credibility needed to back an anchor currency. The ten years of Mitterrand had never been enough.

Herr Schlesinger also came clean on Europe's total failure, within the forcing device of the ERM, to converge their economies. As far as Germany was concerned, he said, convergence and therefore progress towards European monetary union simply did not

15 per cent bands in the ERM on the grounds that they were now so wide that even the Polish zloty or the Hungarian forint might qualify for membership.

And yet the East is where Germany's traditional interests lie. Germany is the second language in most former eastern bloc countries and many such countries try to peg their currencies to the mark. Accelerated economic expansion to the East could be the natural result if western Europe goes down the route of competitive devaluations, protectionism and cheating on the single market.

In the immediate aftermath of the demise of the ERM, some German economists continued to insist that a move east would never fully compensate Germany for the potential fruits of a single market with western Europe. Norbert Walter, chief economist at Deutsche Bank, noted: "Integration with the East would be helpful, but fewer than 10 million Czechs and 10 million Hungarians are never going to compete with the economic weight of 60 million French and 350 million in western Europe as a whole." He believes that the Continent can stage an economic recovery only if plans for the integration of western Europe are put back on track.

But there are many reasons why Germany may shift its gaze eastwards. First and foremost, the salvation of what is left of industry in eastern Germany has always lain with reinventing the exclusive trading links with the old Soviet bloc and much money has already been directed by Bonn towards subsidised trade deals with these countries.

Second, Germany is in the frontline of economic failure and social unrest to the east. The more stable the eastern economies become, the less likely that Germany will have to act as a European buffer zone for mass immigration. German investment in the East may mean fewer refugees in the first place and ease the political trauma of sending refugees, increasingly unwelcome in German cities, back home.

Third, with western European countries freed up by the loosening of the ERM to grab British-style competitive gains through devaluation against the mark, German companies will be looking more than ever to cut their labour costs. While capital-intensive operations will continue to be located in Germany and in western Europe, labour-intensive businesses are likely to tap into the still cheap labour areas of Poland, the former Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

In the first stage, German companies get cheap labour to make products that will be consumed by the home market. As jobs are created for Poles and Czechs and they become richer, Germany then has first call on the only consumer markets in Europe not yet saturated.

Mr Roche believes Europe could now see an accelerated breakdown of its North/South relations and the substitution of East/West ones instead. The losers, if the eastern route is taken, will be Europe's current cheap labour areas such as Spain, Portugal and Ireland. Why stick a plant on the outer reaches of a Europe centred on Berlin when there are cheap labour areas closer to home?

TEMPUS

Building bigger societies

SUCCESS in the financial services market largely rests on winning more customers while minimising the increase to your cost base. The proposed merger between the Leeds and National & Provincial is all about building market share. By combining forces they will control assets of £32 billion and have more than 7 million customers, making the Leeds number three in the industry.

The consumer's choice on the high street is in long term decline: at the turn of the century there were over 1,700 different building societies compared with less than 100 today. That does not imply that the consumer is less well served: the battle for market share is pitching societies into increasing conflict with banks fighting to extend their portion of the mortgage market and retrieve their share of savings. Banks have been able to raise their

market share during the past year by selling fixed rate mortgages, a product they can finance more easily than the societies. A fixed rate mortgage normally needs to be funded through the wholesale market since high street depositors are reluctant to lock their money in for long periods. Banks can use the wholesale markets freely for matching long-term funds whereas societies must still source most of their funds from deposits.

The building societies can still claim to be more efficient than banks: the rationalisation of branch networks in well-crafted mergers will help keep costs down. The merged group's cost/income ratio could fall to as little as 40 per cent and management would like to see it in the mid-30s. For clearing banks with cost/income ratios of 60 per cent or more, that must seem an impossible dream.

GKN

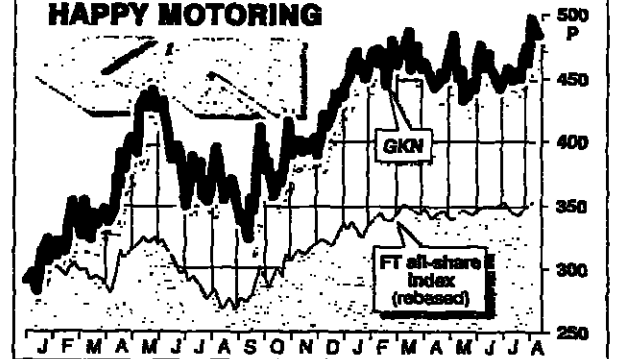
THE fall in GKN's half-year profits and an unchanged interim dividend may seem scant reward for the investors who have driven the group's shares to such heights this year. In reality, it is a creditable performance from a group that is coping with a steep volume fall in Europe, its largest market.

A lesser component manufacturer would have suffered badly from the 15 per cent fall in European car production volumes and the 27 per cent drop in commercial vehicle production. Fortunately, the damage to GKN was limited by increased market share and a 9 per cent rise in volume in America. The £5 million fall in profits in the group's main automotive and engineering division was also countered by an improvement in the services

businesses and associates.

The popularity of GKN's constant velocity joints continues to increase. The group is on the verge of signing an important supply contract with Fiat, which currently manufactures its CVJs in-house. Such a deal will help the group to counter any further decline in European car output and, combined

with the imminent signing of the Kuwaiti armoured car order, may provide another reason to chase GKN shares — already too expensive — yet higher. At 49p, they value the company at more than 20 times next year's potential earnings. Even the best run company does not deserve such faith, when its main market is so troubled.



Midland Bank

BY publishing one of the most opaque sets of figures the banking industry has seen in years, Midland has proved that it is now a fully-fledged member of the secretive HSBC Group. The headline leap in profits from £60 million to £385 million was enough to push HSBC's shares higher, but analysis of the figures faces a stiff obstacle course. For instance, profits from branch banking, corporate business, financial services and the enlarged treasury activities have all been lumped together under the catch-all title of commercial banking.

The £246 million rise in dealing profits suggests that much of the improvement came from the merger of Midland's treasury activities with those of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, as did most of the growth in the bank's assets. The underlying performance of the retail bank before bad debts looks as flat as that of its rivals.

Midland has shown many promising features since last year's takeover, including its success in recapturing market share in the small and medium-sized corporate market and the acquisitive growth of Forward Trust.

But there is no evidence of these in its figures. Unless Midland can publish a more meaningful breakdown of its performance, one must question why it bothers producing separate figures from its parent at all.

Glynwed

GLYNWED International is adept at cost cutting, and another £1 million has been taken out of the business in first half of the year. In the past three years, the workforce has been shrunken by 2,000 to 11,500. This attention to costs is understandable given the pessimistic economic outlook of Gareth Davies, the chairman. Sales of Glynwed's hefty consumer durables are sensitive to the volume of housing transactions and these are unlikely to do more than mark time this year.

Against such a background, Glynwed's increasing efficiency is welcome and could add up to a third to profits this year to bring them to £44 million pre-tax on a marginal increase in turnover. This will cover the 11.65p full-year dividend easily, but shareholders are unlikely to receive any increase until 1994 at the earliest, when the recovery in

Glynwed's main markets should look rather more solid. At 304p, the shares already trade on 22 times prospective earnings so there is little room for fast gains.

Hodder Headline

THE 152 jobs to go at Hodder Headline are the inevitable casualties when a 125-year-old family business meets modern management practices. Hodder & Stoughton, recently bought by Headline, was overloaded with administrative staff: 450 people ran a business with worldwide publishing turnover of £55 million, or £122,000 a head. By contrast, Headline last year generated publishing sales of £14 million with only 50 employees, £280,000 a head — 130 per cent more than Hodder.

Headline has moved unusually quickly to cure the imbalance. The takeover was only announced two months ago and heavy staff cuts are notoriously hard to achieve in friendly takeovers. When the group's administration and distribution centre are rationalised, it should save £3 million in a full year, enough to ensure the merger an auspicious start.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

More musical chairs in City

TEARS and revelry at Panmure Gordon, where Gerry Lieberman has quit to join James Capel after 26 years with the firm. In the ongoing round of musical chairs sweeping the City, he steps into the shoes of Terry Peary, who is leaving Capel to join Morgan Stanley. "We're very pleased," says Peter Marsh, head of UK dealing at Capel, who aims to put Lieberman's talents to good use liaising between dealers and clients. Back at Panmure, which has grown by leaps and bounds since Big Bang, Lieberman will be chiefly remembered for an extended bout of dithering that saw him shed four stone. "We had a massive party and tried to put it back on again," says Peter Baker, head dealer and an old colleague in arms. "We're very sorry to see him go, but life is what it is." Pass the hankie.

Wry warning

AH, those golden days... Christopher Morris, chairman of Touche Ross's insolvency division, has a wry warning for the 400-odd partners and technical staff who fall under his influence. Noting that the firm made nearly £43 million from insolvency work last year, where big assignments included Polly Peck International and BCCI, Morris suggests there may be some correlation between the drop in the number of

appointments and key factors affecting business confidence. The first major drop in appointments, in April 1992, coincided with the Tory election victory. The second, this April, followed from the reversal of unemployment trends — an observation that sparks the comment: "Soon it is likely only to be insolvency practitioners swelling the latter numbers."

Pay gesture

HATS off to directors of Prior, the property company, for putting their money where their mouths have been in a way not often seen in British corporate life. It was revealed yesterday when the group unveiled its preliminary results that, in a year dominated by talks with Prior's bankers about debt restructuring, no director received any remuneration at all. The board said the action was to demonstrate its commitment to the survival

of the company. If nothing else, the gesture will spare directors the *de rigueur* agnition of shareholders fuming at board pay rises in difficult times.

Absent boss

THERE was one conspicuous absence from yesterday's briefing for the City on GKN's interim figures. Sir David Lees, the chairman and driving force behind the engineer, was nearing the end of a 12-day stay in hospital after serious injuries sustained in a car accident. Perish the thought that one of GKN's vast array of car components might have been at fault: Sir David was being driven in his Jaguar when it sustained a side-on collision with a lorry. The result was six broken ribs and an enforced exposure to hospital food. "He's running things from his hospital bed," whispered one acolyte. But the occasion was a distinctly subdued one and he was clearly missed. Also noticeably missed, of course, was GKN's former finance director, Brian Walsh, who left almost three months ago.

Last week, the Stock Exchange sold off Market-Eye, a simplified version of its Topic financial news service. Now, the new owner, ICV, is offering to install and run Market-Eye terminals free of charge in one City wine bar chain. Anyone interested should call David Joyce at ICV on (0432) 757525.

JON ASHWORTH

Case for cut-price professionals

From Mr A. M. Alfred Sir, The £51.6 million spent so far on the Maxwell case professional fees, identified in the Commons select committee's report, does not imply that the normal hourly rate charged by accountants and lawyers (quoted in *The Times* as up to £120 and £191, but in fact as high as £250 and £350 in some cases) is inherently unreasonable — for their normal sort of work. Typically, one uses a top professional on a limited basis, and a one-off payment at these high levels may be acceptable. And if not, the market provides a test of competitive rates. But when, as in the Maxwell case, the use of hours is nearly continuous, and recourse to competition is virtually barred, a very substantial discount should be offered. In some cases, an incentive discount of 30-40 per cent has been negotiated, repayable if all monies are fully recovered. I would hope that all professionals would follow this example, perhaps with a higher discount.

Educating companies on path to growth

From Mr Brian Warnes Sir, "CBI calls for radical change in financing of growing firms" (*The Times*, August 4). A "fundamental rethink" in the way growing businesses are financed is indeed needed, but perhaps not entirely in the way envisaged. The problem is internal to the companies concerned, not external. The money, banks and institutions exist to provide all the funding required. What is needed is an understanding by the companies themselves of how to run their affairs to attract this funding. In particular, where management teams are actively conscious of the need not to allow their funding to exceed twice their equity base (both rate of growth of funding and rate of growth of retained profits lie entirely in the hands of the management team), few

problems are likely to be encountered. Conversely, those who have little understanding, for instance, of what has just been said, can be almost guaranteed to encounter funding and cash flow problems as they grow, and to feel aggrieved with the banks and others who do not provide the funding (they think) they need. The problem is thus almost entirely educational in nature, and this being so, given a bit of goodwill and ingenuity on all sides (government, banks, CBI, IoD, business schools, media, etc) should be capable, fairly quickly, of being put right. Yours faithfully, BRIAN WARNES, Managing director, Business Dynamics Limited, 13 Blackheath Village, SE3.

Clearing up mess often costs more

From Mr David Sunderland Sir, Once, when I checked in at Frankfurt airport, my "duty-free" carrier bag escaped my clutch and the contents smashed on the floor. I was politely informed that it was my responsibility to clear up the mess, which I thought was not only impracticable but not compatible with the first-class service for which I was ticketed.

I was directed to a nearby multilingual notice which clearly stated that sweepers had to be paid extra by negotiation for clearing up extraordinary messes. Nobody in the vicinity spoke the sweeper's tongue but as the time for boarding was close a lot of help was offered by the airline staff at the cost, I fear, of my interests apropos the bargaining. The outcome was that clearing up was more expensive than the duty-free.

The recent correspondence about the supposedly inequitable rates of compensation for senior executives in adverse circumstances brought my frustrating personal experience in Frankfurt to mind. It often costs more and requires greater skill and effort to clear up a mess than it does to maintain or increase a profit. Disgruntled shareholders might wish to keep this in mind for fear that their affairs could otherwise fall into the hands of the prescribed professionals specialising in clearing up corporate messes — when costs really skyrocket. Yours faithfully, DAVID SUNDERLAND, Four Old Barns, Habberley, Shrewsbury.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS
APPEARS EVERY TUESDAY
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McKAY SECURITIES PLC

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT (ABRIDGED)

	1993	1992
Gross Profit	8,909	8,060
Operating Profit	2,004	3,173
Profit on Sale of Properties	392	—
Bank revaluation costs	(686)	—
Profit before tax	1,710	3,173
Profit after tax	1,259	2,463
Earnings per share	4.5p	9.9p

DIRECTORS RECOMMEND A FULL AND FINAL DIVIDEND OF 3.5p PER SHARE FOR THE YEAR (1992 — 6.7p).
AN EXTERNAL PROFESSIONAL VALUATION OF THE GROUP'S PROPERTIES CARRIED OUT AS AT 31ST MARCH 1993 SHOWED A REDUCTION OF £18.335M. THIS REDUCTION HAS BEEN CHARGED TO REVALUATION RESERVE AND AS A RESULT NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE HAS FALLEN TO 159p (1992 — 223p).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT 20 PARKSIDE KINGSBRIDGE LONDON SW1 ON 7 OCTOBER AT 12 NOON

THE REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WILL BE POSTED TO SHAREHOLDERS ON 10 SEPTEMBER, 1993 WITH COPIES AVAILABLE FROM 20 GREYFRIARS ROAD, READING, RG1 1NL FROM THE SAME DATE.

THE PRELIMINARY FIGURES SHOWN ABOVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1993 AND THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1992 DO NOT CONSTITUTE THE STATUTORY ACCOUNTS FOR EITHER YEAR. THE STATUTORY ACCOUNTS FOR 1992 HAVE BEEN AUDITED WITHOUT QUALIFICATION AND FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES. THE 1993 ACCOUNTS WILL BE DELIVERED TO THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES FOLLOWING THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. THE PRELIMINARY FIGURES FOR 1993 ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL AUDIT.

Bahrain dinar	100.68-100.68	Canada (Cdn\$)	1.2870-1.2870
Bahri emirat	0.7675-0.7775	Denmark	1.2471-1.2471
Cyprus pound	0.7675-0.7775	France	0.9395-0.9395
Philippine peso	49.78-49.78	Germany	1.7090-1.7090
Greece drachma	351.28-351.25	Hong Kong	7.7542-7.7542
Hong Kong dollar	1.1622-1.1615	Ireland	0.4024-0.4024
India rupee	47.49-47.49	Italy	150.9-150.99
Kuwait dinar KD	0.447-0.45	Japan	104.75-104.75
Malaysia ringgit	3.2326-3.2324	Netherlands	2.469-2.469
Mexico	4.60-4.60	Norway	1.0224-1.0224
New Zealand dollar	2.723-2.7226	Portugal	7.3670-7.3670
Saudi Arabia riyal	5.5595-5.5595	Singapore	172.90-172.90
Singapore	2.7226-2.7260	Spain	161.01-161.01
S Africa rand (fin)	6.7725-6.8142	Sweden	137.75-137.75
S Africa rand (com)	5.0222-5.0415	Switzerland	1.3201-1.3201
U A E dirham	5.445-5.507		
Bancnote Bank GTS • Lloyds Bank			

MONEY RATES (%)

Rate Rates: Clearing Banks	6	Finance Hse				Week fixed:
Discount Market Loans (Cr/Int)	High	Low	4	5	6	7
Treasury Bills (Discount): 2 mth 5% 1 mth 5% . Sell: 2 mth 5% 1 mth 5%						

Prime Bank Bills (Dist):	1 mth	2 mth	3 mth	6 mth	12 mth
Sterling Money Rates	5% ⁵ / ₈	5% ⁵ / ₈	5% ⁵ / ₈	5% ⁵ / ₈	5% ⁵ / ₈
Interbank	6-5%	5% ⁵ / ₈ -5%	5% ⁵ / ₈	5% ⁵ / ₈ -5%	5% ⁵ / ₈ -5%
Overnight open 6% close 4%					

Local Authority Deps:	5%	N/A	5%	5%	
Sterling CDs:	5%	5% ⁵ / ₈	5% ⁵ / ₈ -5%	5% ⁵ / ₈ -5%	5% ⁵ / ₈ -5%
Dollar CDs:	3.07-3.04	5%	3.16-3.13	3.37-3.34	3.65-3.64
Building Society CDs:	5% ⁵ / ₈	5% ⁵ / ₈	5% ⁵ / ₈ -5%	5% ⁵ / ₈ -5%	5% ⁵ / ₈ -5%

ECGD: Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance. Make-up day: July 30, 1993. Agreed rates from 1980 to Sept 1993. Scheme III: 7.25%. Reference rate July 1, 1993 to July 3, 1993 scheme IV & V 6.009%.

EUROPEAN MONEY DEPOSITS (%)

Currency	7 day	3 mth	6 mth	Call
Dollar	6-6%	6-6%	6-6%	3-3%
Deutsche-mark:	6-6%	6-6%	6-6%	6-6%
French Franc:	13-11	6-6%	7-7%	7-7%
Swiss Franc:	6-6%	6-6%	6-6%	6-6%
Yen:	3-3%	3-3%	3-3%	10

GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS (Baird & Co)

Bullion: Open \$402.35-402.75	Closes \$401.55-402.05	High \$403.70-404.20
Low: \$399.00-399.50	Kruggerand: \$400.50-402.50	LBMS 50-267.50
Sovereigns: \$401.89-402.00	LBMS 640-640.50	New \$94.00-96.00
Palladium: \$141.00	(£270.05)	Silver: \$5.34
Silver: \$5.34	(£3.55)	Palladium: \$144.25
Palladium: \$144.25	(£76.05)	



MUSIC page 30
The young Russian
conductor Yakov
Kreizberg makes a
stunning Proms debut

ARTS

THEATRE page 31
Can George C. Wolfe
win back audiences
at the ailing New York
Shakespeare Festival?



CINEMA: Geoff Brown on a wimpish Tom and Jerry, turtles past their view-by date, and other grown-up stuff

Th-th-that's all too cute for words, folks!

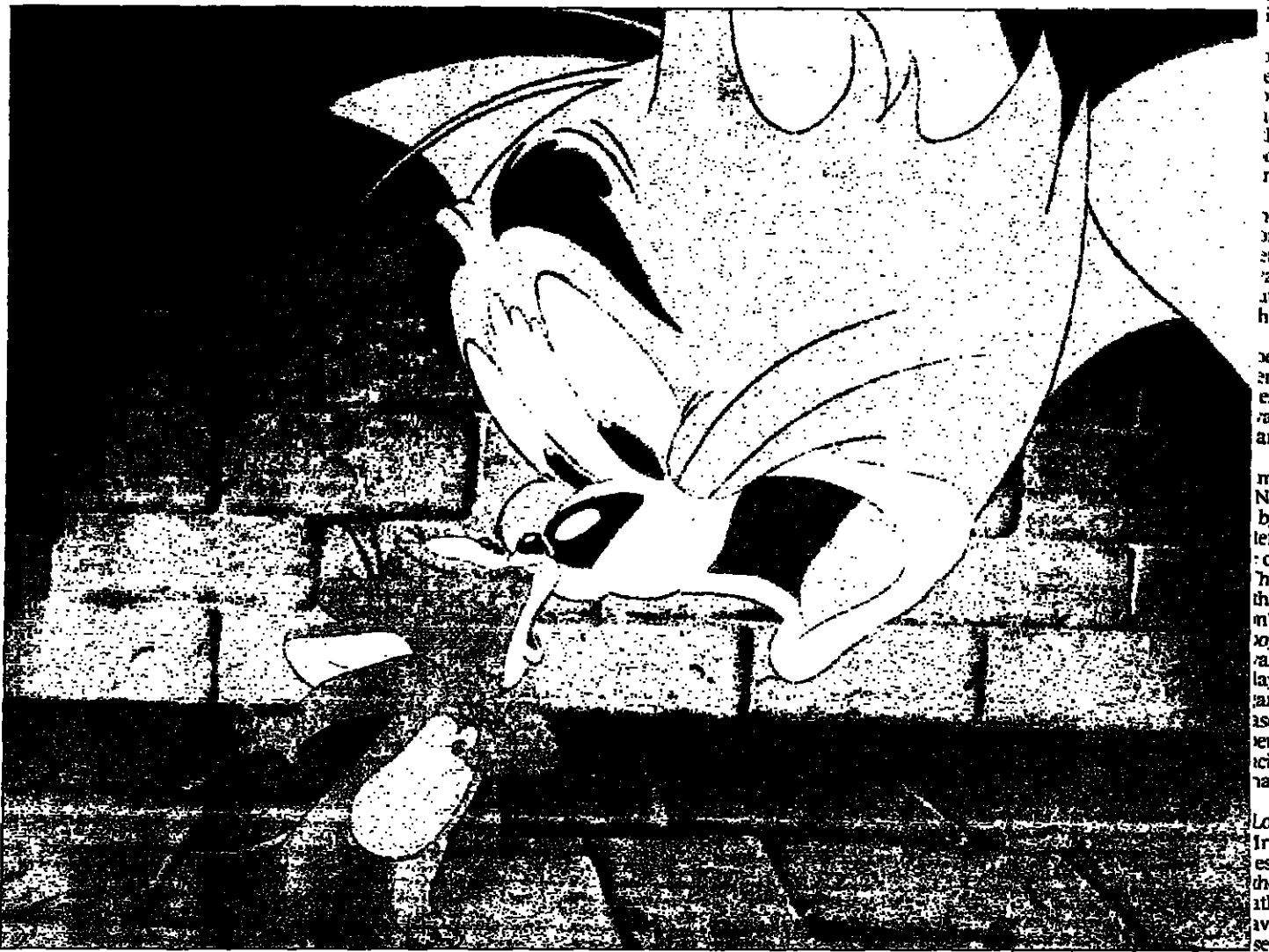
Ever since studio executives noticed the millions raked in by *Home Alone*, *The Little Mermaid* and their kin, family entertainment has been back in fashion. New cartoon features sprout almost monthly. Children's classics such as *The Secret Garden* and *Black Beauty* are bouncing back. Warner Brothers has devised a new trademark for films deemed safe for toddlers: Bugs Bunny leans beside the Warner shield, munching a carrot. What is safe for toddlers, however, may not be safe for accompanying adults. The trade paper *Moving Pictures UK* informed us last week that television advertising for *Tom and Jerry: The Movie* had been targeted at "four- to nine-year-olds with a female bias." The marketing boys were wise not to aim any higher: any viewers who remember *Tom and Jerry* in their prime would scarcely recognise these measly creatures as the sworn enemies who fought tooth and claw in MGM's cartoons.

dachshund. Hence the dance routines and six cloying songs by Henry Mancini and Leslie Bricusse. But the result is so bland and undistinguished that you are left with the worst of both worlds: a film that catches neither Tom and Jerry's old antic spirit nor the new fashion for tuneful, traditional animation (as in *Beauty and the Beast*). Phil Roman, a veteran of television cartoons, directed; Joe Barbera, *Tom and Jerry*'s co-creator, served as "creative consultant", possibly from a safe distance. *Tom and Jerry* date back to 1940. The *Mutant Ninja Turtles* are now only 11 years old, but, judging by *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles*

Chantal Akerman, the Belgian feminist whose rigorous oeuvre began with a feature called *Je, Tu, Il, Elle*. Luckily she has unbent a little. *Nuit et Jour* almost recalls the films of Eric Rohmer in its inquisitive look at young love. And whatever its faults, it is always a pleasure to watch. As if to signal their close bonding, the characters' names all begin with J. Julie and Jack, new to Paris, spend their days making love. At night Jack is employed as a cab driver, sharing his car with Joseph, who works the day shift. Unwittingly, Jack also starts sharing Julie with Joseph. She believes she can love them both without hardship; but events prove her wrong.

Only in France could people endlessly discuss their feelings. Akerman's camera catches them in full flight: Guilaine Londez's Julie is particularly ebullient, so beady-eyed and beaming that she becomes a mild irritant. Although the cast of tangled lovers brings Rohmer to mind, an important difference remains. Rohmer allows you to get close to the characters: you care what happens. Here, after a point, you do not. Akerman directs with clear deliberation, and by the time Julie's ménage à trois unravels, your interest lies more in the careful framing and the gliding camera than the characters' beating hearts.

More grown-up cinema arrives in *The Last Bolshevik*, a fascinating video portrait by Chris Marker of the Russian director Alexander Medvedkin, best-known for *Happiness*, his riotous, lyrical silent comedy of 1934. This is no conventional trudge through clips, photos and talking heads: Marker sometimes juggles his imagery like a poet, philosopher or clown, but always like a complete film-maker. Although his films suffered official censorship, Medvedkin was no heroic, suffering artist. He won the Lenin Prize; he filmed May Day processions, and never once questioned his communist beliefs. As Medvedkin's bizarre life is untangled, from his birth in 1900 through the October Revolution, civil war



Come on, guys, kiss and make up: older viewers of a sensitive nature may be upset by certain scenes in *Tom and Jerry: The Movie* vs

and Stalin to his death on the crest of perestroika, an entire century and ideology comes under Marker's quizzical gaze. To supplement the screenings, the ICA is also showing *Happiness* itself and Marker's dazzling portrait of Japan, *Sans Soleil*.

Finally, to Britain. Stephen Frears' BBC film of Roddy Doyle's *The Snapper* has already played on television, where it seems most at home: on the cinema screen, the persistent close-ups can get wearing. Not that you want Hollywood velvet for Doyle's rollicking Dublin family, who shout too much, drink too much, watch too much television, and occasionally vomit over a sinkful of dirty dishes. Although fluently made, *The Snapper* cannot match the visual

standard of Frears' earlier television work. Two performances make the cinema transfer worthwhile. Tina Kellegher impresses as the pregnant daughter Sharon, who keeps the baby's father a mystery while chaos erupts all around. But the film is stolen by Colm Meaney as Dessie, the breezy father of six who gets most of the author's best lines and rediscovers

love and tenderness on the way aid the delivery room. For British cinema's past glori at make your way to the Odege Haymarket, where eight David Lean films are being revived. Te a epics are there, including udy restored *Lawrence of Arabia*. t the biggest treats are 1940s classnat such as *Great Expectations* an a *Brief Encounter*.

Delights at the end of the tunnel

Sir Marc Brunel's Thames tunnel, a wonder of the Victorian world, is the subject of a fascinating new exhibition

This must be the best-concealed exhibition in London. Buried in an unmarked grave in the basement of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Great George Street, just off Parliament Square, there is not so much as a poster to announce it. Although even if there were, the title of the show, "The Triumphant Bore", is hardly alluring to anyone not in on the joke. The exhibition celebrates the 150th anniversary of Sir Marc Brunel's Thames tunnel. Few of the thousands of Londoners who travel daily on the East London line to New Cross realise that they are passing through one of the great engineering marvels of the 19th century. And not only an engineering marvel. Lord Wellington called it "the greatest work of art ever contemplated". In its day it was a popular sensation of a magnitude that makes *Jurassic Park* look like a garden fête.

The notion of a tunnel under the Thames was first mooted at the end of the 18th century. The river was a barrier to the burgeoning north-south trade, but a conventional multi-span bridge below London Bridge would have presented an obstruction to water traffic. Several earlier tunnel projects foundered from the lack, either of funds, or of satisfactory solutions to the problems of the unstable strata of sand, gravel and quicksand on the river bed. Brunel's solution, patented in 1818, was a shield to spearhead the diggings and construction. Based on the technique by which the ship worm riddled Britain's hearts of oak, the principle of Brunel's shield has made possible every subsequent major tunnelling venture. Funds were raised and work began in March 1825. From the start the project was beset with unforeseeable problems that escalated the costs, con-



"The greatest work of art ever contemplated": tourists saunter through the Thames tunnel in an 1843 "transparency" print

stantly interrupted the work and cost Brunel his health. There were serious floods in 1827 and in 1828, when six workmen were killed and Brunel's son Isaac Kingdom Brunel, who increasingly assumed responsibility for the work, was seriously injured. Between 1828 and 1835 the tunnel was bricked up and work stopped altogether while efforts were made to find new funding from the Treasury. It was at this stage that *The Times* cruelly christened the project "the Great Bore". Three more major floods and another death ensued, and Marc Brunel suffered a heart

attack and a stroke before the tunnel, 1,200ft long, was finally opened on March 25, 1843. London went wild. In the first 15 weeks more than a million people visited the tunnel, paying a penny a time. By the end of the year the number had grown to two million. Indeed, because there were never enough funds to provide proper approaches for the traffic, the tunnel became a show rather than a utility. The arches were occupied by more than a hundred stalls, selling refreshments and souvenirs of all kinds. When Queen Victoria visited the tunnel, one of the vendors laid

printed handkerchiefs along her route. His object was not entirely Drakcan gallantry: once soiled by the royal feet, the price of the handkerchiefs was raised from 3/6d to half a guinea. The present exhibition brings together the works of art generated by the tunnel. Alongside Brunel's exquisite engineering drawings and the gloriously presented guides and proposals produced during the long fund-raising periods, is a display of the peculiar Victorian genius for commemorative gewgaws. The double horseshoe arches of the tunnel provided a distinctive logo which turns up on medals, plates, fabrics, boxes, toys, brooches, needle-cases and pin cushions. Moulded gin-bottles in Lambeth stoneware represent, in clever trompe-l'oeil, the dramatic brickwork of the tunnel entrance (which can still be seen, blackened and somewhat obscured, at Wapping station).

The long, fascinating vista of the tunnel also stimulated the early Victorian interest in optical toys. "Transparency" prints of the tunnel are designed to be held against a strong light, when the lights along its length appear dramatically illuminated. Paper peepshows, pulling out in cardboard form, still give a vivid, three-dimensional impression of the original appearance of the tunnel. The later history of the tunnel was less glorious. By

1865, when the East London Railway Company took it over, it was reported as being a haunt of drunks and derelicts. It is not exactly a delectable place today. This secret show could help redeem it.

DAVID ROBINSON

● The Triumphant Bore is at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, London SW1 (071-222 7722), Mon-Fri 9.15am-5.30pm, throughout August.

Women winners

THELMA Holt, Alan Rickman and their chums were not the only luvvies to lose out when Jules Wright and her Women's Playhouse Trust were chosen to run the Riverside Studios in Hammersmith, London, last week from 40 applications. Michael Bogdanov and his English Shakespeare Company had teamed up with Andrew Leigh, the administrator of the Old Vic, to present a proposal. They don't have quite the same cause for righteous indignation, however — at least they got two interviews, whereas the Holt-Rickman partnership was dismissed after one look at their proposal.

There was not, contrary to rumour, a bid from Kenneth Branagh and Emma Thompson. Presumably they are far too busy tackling another monstrous headache, their remake of *Frankenstein*.

● FOR the first time since the 1917 Russian Revolution, a Fabergé will be feted in St Petersburg. Next Thursday, Theo Fabergé will be returning to the city in which his grandfather — Carl Fabergé, maker of the world's most desirable eggs, and general jeweller to the Tsars — had his home and workshop until the

Fabergé family fled to west in 1917. During his week-long visit Theo will present a new Petersburg Egg, designed himself, to the people of the city: it will then go on permanent exhibition in the museum.

Last chance... THE Tate Gallery does have quite the special responsibility towards Blake as it towards Turner, but its Blake holdings are so considerable and extraordinary that it justifies a similar series of shows concentrating on particular periods or aspects of the artist's work. The second, entitled "Independence and Innovation", concentrates on the decade 1779-1789, from Blake's enrolment to study engraving at the Royal Academy, to the production of first important illustrations: *Songs of Innocence* and *The Book of Thel*. This fascinating opportunity to witness the birth of a visionary is until Sunday (071-821 1313).

ARTS BRIEFING

PATRICK BERGIN
ANNE PARILLAUD
JASON SCOTT LEE
VINCENT WARD
Map of the HUMAN HEART
A STARTLING EPIC OF SEDUCTION
Brave, passionate and wildly beautiful
NOW SHOWING
RENOIR MINEMA
STARTS TOMORROW

THE HAIRDRESSER'S HUSBAND MONSIEUR NIKE
UNREMITTING JOY
CAN'T WAIT TO SEE AGAIN
SUPERB
PLAYED
PLAYFULLY WICKED
NOIRE, WISE AND COMICAL AS EVER
PHILIPPE NOIRET RICHARD BOHRINGER THIERRY LHERMITTE
A new comedy by PATRICE LECONTE
TANGO
MIQU-MIQU JUDITH GODRECHE CAROLE BOUQUET JEAN ROCHEFORT
NOW SHOWING
CHELSEA CINEMA CAMDEN PLAZA
Cameo EDINBURGH STARTS TOMORROW Newcastle - Pigeon OXFORD STARTS MONDAY Cornerhouse MANCHESTER

The poet John Clare excelled in observation of the English countryside. Robert Nye welcomes a resurgence of interest in his work

Ploughing a lonely furrow

On Thursday, April 28, 1825, with that fine precision typical of him, in poetry, prose, John Clare wrote in his diary: "I observed a Snail on his journey at full speed and I marked by my watch that he went 13 inches in three minutes, which, was, the utmost he could do without stopping to wind or rest." At about the same time, Clare's publisher, John Taylor, was moving more slowly in bringing out *The Shepherd's Calendar*, which the poet hoped would restore his reputation. Taylor, who also published Keats before he switched to the safer market in arithmetical textbooks, did in the end bring out an edited and "polished" version of this poem (reducing 3,382 lines to 1,761) some two years later. It sold badly. The bottom had fallen out of the market in romanticism with the death of Byron, and Clare's first flush of fame as "the peasant poet", the literary ploughboy, to be patronised and gawped at, was fast fading. Taylor's attitude to Clare is depressing: "I have often remarked that your Poetry is much the best when you are not describing common things, and if you



would raise your Views generally and speak of the Appearance of Nature each month more philosophically (if I may say so) or with more Excitement, you would greatly improve these little poems."

recognises their truth." Cary was thinking, no doubt, of some passage as unpretentious but striking as this:

*The shepherd too in great coat
And straw bands round his
stockings lapt
Wi plodding dog that sheltering
steals
To shun the wind behind his
heels
Takes rough and smooth the
winter weather
And paces thro the snow
together
While in the fields the lonely
plough
Enjoys its frozen sabbath now.*

Clare's neighbourly, companionable (though in later years

THE SHEPHERD'S CALENDAR
Edited by Eric Robinson, Geoffrey Summerfield and David Powell
Oxford University Press, £2.95 pbk
NEW OXFORD BOOK OF ROMANTIC PERIOD VERSE
Edited by Jerome J. McGann
Oxford University Press, £25

a chance to read *The Shepherd's Calendar* exactly as Clare wrote it. Now, in the year of Clare's bicentenary, we



have a new edition, prepared by Eric Robinson and David Powell, based on that earlier Robinson and Geoffrey Summerfield edition, with the addition of woodcuts by David Gentleman (see the two examples above) which will appeal to anyone with a love of the English countryside. At the same time, also in honour of the bicentenary, we have a fresh edition of Clare's *Cottage Tales* (Carcanet, £9.95) and of *The Parish* (Penguin, £4.99) both edited by the same chaps in line with their admirable policy of not tidying up Clare's poetry. All three books will fit comfortably into the

manner of other indifferent stuff included on the grounds that it was widely read at the time of its publication.

The old Oxford anthologies were sometimes textually unreliable but they usually had some clear feeling for poetry behind them. Jerome McGann seems to have seen it as his task merely to explore the "full range of verse that was published in Britain between the years 1785 and 1832". As a historical sampler this is all very well, and certainly McGann contributes to a cultural understanding by organising the poems by date of first appearance, which also challenges traditional views of the period.

Those views could have been better challenged, though, by including something from *The Shepherd's Calendar* (1827) and by other work from the 1820 *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery*. "I am — yet what I am none cares or knows..." Clare's heart-breaking cry, the more penetrating for being a whisper, is no longer true in this year of his bicentenary, but it might as well be true so far as the *New Oxford Book of Romantic Period Verse* is concerned, and that's a great pity.

Prehistoric inner city

Teotihuacan, "place of the gods", is a prehistoric megalopolis lying northeast of Mexico City, thus named by the Aztecs to whom it was a ruin old beyond knowledge. Dominated by the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, among the largest structures ever raised in pre-Hispanic America, the mounds along the main avenue, the "Street of the Dead" (again an Aztec toponym), stretch for nearly three miles. Surveys in the 1960s showed that Teotihuacan was a grid-planned city, eerily reminiscent of Manhattan in its uniformity and precision of layout, with a population estimated at its apogee between AD200 and 700 to have exceeded 125,000.

Most of the population lived in walled compounds, each a city block square and enclosing several rambling apartment complexes, with rooms around internal courtyards and shrines. The walls of many of these dwellings were decorated with polychrome murals, and it is a group of these, wrenched from their setting in the Teotihuacan compound, that provided the original inspiration for this combined book and catalogue.

The looted paintings were bequeathed to the Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco in the 1970s, and rapidly proved an embarrassment: the United States had acceded to the Unesco convention on cultural property, which banned the importation of such stolen goods, and the Mexican government demanded their return. A diplomatic compromise led to the conservation of the murals in San Francisco. The

Norman Hammond

TEOTIHUACAN: ART FROM THE CITY OF THE GODS

Edited by Kathleen Berrin and Esther Pasztor
Thames & Hudson, £28.00

voluntary return of half of them to Mexico in 1986, and the genesis of this loan exhibition surveying the whole of Teotihuacan's artistic achievement.

Mexican and North American scholars have joined in describing the nature of the city-state as revealed by archaeology, including the recent stunning discovery of mass warrior sacrifices in the foundations of the Temple of the Feathered Serpent. More than anything else, these burials have changed our perception of Teotihuacan as a utopian state, free from warfare and ruled by priests, and made it persuasively and typically Mesoamerican, a cultural ancestor of the Aztec empire.

The text is well-illustrated for the general reader, but also extensively referenced for the scholar, with site plans and excavation photographs to show where the art comes from and how it fits in. The catalogue, which occupies 110 of the book's 288 pages, has marvellous colour pictures and sensible captions: even the typo in Teotihuacan studies will learn a lot, and when the exhibition closes in October this book will remain a worthy monument to the partial unmasking of an enigmatic civilisation.



More masks survive from Teotihuacan than any other Mesoamerican culture. This greenstone example would have come from a temple of state

Sensuous voice of old Ireland

Michael Parker's book is meticulously researched and documented. Heaney's fifty-odd years of life to date are covered in six chapters where the poetry gradually assumes precedence over its biographical contexts. The first two chapters precede the publication of *Death of a Naturalist* (1969) and are thus heavily freighted with details about Heaney's early upbringing on his father's farm in South Derry and about the swift succession of academic triumphs which gently but bewilderingly led him away from his background.

Parker then proceeds briskly through the published volumes of verse. Though the technique is basically close reading with linking commentary, what unites the chapters is their unremitting attentiveness to Heaney's poetic "voice".

Not every poet's literary personality seems so richly and distinctively concentrated in what we call a voice. Indeed, with some poets (Geoffrey Hill, for example) the cooler, less personal term "style" seems more apt. The reason, I suspect, is that a poet like Hill cultivates a certain style of expression as a symbol of what he admires. You have to infer his personality from his values.

Stephen Logan

SEAMUS HEANEY
The Making of the Poet

By Michael Parker
Macmillan, £25

Heaney, on the other hand, conforms the language to the contours of his personality. For those who have heard him speak, the very texture of his poems resonates with the slow, mildly guttural idiosyncrasies of his remembered accent.



Seamus Heaney: brought up on rhyming lists of Latin roots

Parker indulgently shows that Heaney went through phases of trying to make himself sound like Hopkins or Dylan Thomas. But before the age of 30, the authentic note has been struck: "the squelch and slap/ Of soggy peat, the curt cuts of an edge/Through living roots awoken in my head."

"Digging", the first poem in that first volume, has become Heaney's "Lake Isle". Yet he hasn't repudiated it. Heaney's ear is still the principal organ of his imagination. In a poem of 1984 the act of splitting coal is, like digging, made one with the act of poetic composition. "The

sound of that relaxed alluring blow" is one of Heaney's characteristic feats of mimesis: imitating in sound a tactile weight and slowness of impact.

This auditory zest makes the best of Heaney's speech and prose as well as his poetry. Parker proves his relish of it by densely interlarding his commentary with tangy phrases from Heaney, such as references to "Marlowe's sensuous brunt". Yet as well as attempting the occasional bit of phonetic analysis, Parker indicates clearly the relation between Heaney's own verbal sensuousness, his undergraduate enthusiasm for Old English, his mother's reciting to him rhyming lists of Latin roots and his abiding allegiance to linguistic, social and political values rooted in old Ireland.

A weakness of this otherwise very useful book is that it has no polemical edge. Parker is far from subservient, yet he feels such evident affection for Heaney that he is happy to efface himself in the task of explication. His lack of any sense of a prowling opposition may just be the result of indifference to the critical avant-garde. Yet equally it suggests how far and wide Heaney's poetic voice has endeared itself, and more deeply than to the ear alone.

A green and godless land

G.M. Tamas

BEYOND THE NEW RIGHT
Markets, Government and the Common Environment
By John Gray
Routledge, £19.99

Conservatism is in deep trouble, according to John Gray. The glorious conservative counter-revolution of the 1970s and 1980s, which was a reaction to the socialist and liberal utopianism of the post-war years, the crisis of the welfare state and the squalor of communism, has been proved just another rationalist utopia.

The advocates of that counter-revolution quarrelled with the socialist view of human nature, alleging that human action was too unpredictable to serve as a basis for rational planning. The market, where supply meets demand spontaneously, was deemed to be superior. The complexity of human life made the claims of social engineering spurious; they believed the quest for equality ends in tyranny, since it necessarily impedes the individual's room for manoeuvre, the only real source of wealth and liberty. If people were left alone to do what they thought best, the community would benefit.

Now Gray, a conservative theorist, tells us that the nature of modern capitalism is quite alien to the *laissez faire* liberalism that served as a model for Thatcherites. What is more important, human societies do not work in the random and spontaneous fashion people such as Hayek believed. Culture and *mentalité*, shared ideas about the common good, beliefs about the ideal social arrangements, traditions concerning the desirable character of political institutions, count for more.

Our experience of society, according to Gray, does not fit the blank atomistic picture painted by doctrinaire liberals and, in spite of the polite concessions he makes to a noble kind of Anglo-Saxon individualism, the author harks back to a political mystique wherein people are linked together by something more than mere personal interest in maximising their advantages, or mere toleration of others for the sake of avoiding unnecessary pain. This would be an interesting reformulation of the romantic crit-

cism of liberals (so popular in the 1820s), if Gray were not so wary of appearing reactionary or unreasonable. Rather obviously, this romantic critique will have to posit a religion as a superior overview of human affairs that is not the result of a rationalistic human tyranny. Yet Gray is only too painfully aware of the secularism that dominates our lives. But if a romantic reaction to the dull prose of liberal capitalism cannot point heavenward, it will point downwards, to the Earth.

And this is, indeed, Gray's puzzling solution to the contemporary crisis of conservatism: he goes green. It is rather moving to see how the severity with which Gray judges great thinkers who once were his idols melts in the face of dubious charlatans such as James Lovelock and Ivan Illich, whom nobody would have expected to be exhumed from their intellectual graves.

There is something forced, maybe even slightly bogus, about Gray's godless green conservatism. It seems a brave, albeit desperate, effort to rescue conservatism after its momentary and unsuccessful flirtation with libertarian thought, but environmentalism as *ersatz* religion simply will not do. Judgments about nature's demands are notoriously tricky. They are especially hard to interpret without a corresponding doctrine of human nature. But perhaps one day Gray will offer us exactly that.

Gaspar Tamas is head of the Institute of Philosophy in Budapest and a leading opposition politician in Hungary.

Blackboard relics

David Ekserdjian

THINKING IS FORM
The Drawings of Joseph Beuys
By Anna Temkin and Bernice Rose
Thames & Hudson, £29.95

headless. You would not have to be notably politically correct to wonder whether such an image did not demean by treating women as objects. But no: we are informed that "Beuys's female archetype claimed a connection to the earth, an association with seasonal cycles and growth" — which makes it all right after all. Such is the insistent-

ly eulogistic tone of this volume that it comes as a considerable shock when it is half-conceded that some of Beuys's work is insignificant.

The question of the quality of the achievement remains. Beuys's influence is incontrovertible, but his drawings do not reproduce well, and the fact that he often used "Beize" (furniture wood stain) or animal blood as a medium does not redeem them from the charge of slowness.

The great period of drawing came in the 1950s and, to a lesser extent, the 1960s. By the end, Beuys drew mainly on blackboards during lectures, performances and demonstrations. One reason for preserving these relics is hagio-

graphical. The less savoury suspicion is that they are preserved simply because they are now worth a great deal of money. I know of a restorer who has been called upon to "conserve" a Beuys blackboard and stabilise the chalk.

In spite of all the rhetoric and the hype, Beuys is unlikely to gain many converts on the strength of this book. His devotees may regard him as modernism's heir to the mantle not only of Leonardo da Vinci, but also of Caspar David Friedrich. It is hard to see why. In the context of 20th-century German art, he hardly measures up to the likes of Dix and Beckmann before, or Baselitz and Kiefer after him. All four are by no means invariably appealing, but they do possess real stature. Beside them, Beuys looks more showman than shaman, and at best a *petit maître*.

Among eccentric angels

Hazhir Teimourian

SURVIVAL AMONG THE KURDS
A History of the Yezidis
By John S. Guest
Kegan Paul, £45

I first came across the Yezidis when I was a young boy. My father was taking the family to a holy shrine in the centre of Iranian Kurdistan to pray for a cure for my bronchitis. I threw a pebble into a cavern beside a mountain path and, as a childish prank, shouted "Come out Lucifer". This made my father distraught. He shouted that I was risking trouble. Did I not know that the locals venerated Satan?

I next encountered them many years later in London at the spring festival of the Kurds. I was taking part in a communal dance with their reigning prince when an English friend approached with a camera. The prince dived into the crowd to deny any detractors evidence that he passed his exile abroad in such a frivolous manner.

Later still, I discovered that dancing was an integral part of the joyous religion of the Yezidis, and that, contrary to the charge of devil worship, they were a highly moral people. It was merely that their knowledge of the later fate of Lucifer was more up to date than ours. God had forgiven his former fallen angel — they call him King Peacock — allowing him to reoccupy his exalted seat. As for the nature of evil itself, it was just another pitfall in one's path.

This book is full of such gems for students of comparative religion, and anyone who thinks that all the inhabitants of the Middle East are Muslims. The reader learns, for example, that the Yezidis pray towards the sun, fast but three days a year and share a hierarchy of angels reminiscent of Zoroaster, or ancient Zarathustra. This ought not to surprise. The Yezidis first came to notice in history some 900 years ago in the mountainous heart of Kurdistan. Muslim dominion being only nominal at that time.

On account of their isolation of centuries, I expected some barbarian customs, but fortunately found only eccentricities, such as a ban on the eating of lettuce, fish and gazelle meat. Also their main prophet, Sheikh Adil, a Syrian Arab scholar of Islam who died in 1162, put a curse "on all written books" after he settled among the Yezidis in their well-watered valleys in today's Iraqi Kurdistan.

Since then, the community, that now numbers around 200,000, has been subjected to many persecutions — by Mongols, Turks, Arabs and Muslim Kurds. But they have survived and today impress visitors with their hospitality and tolerance. Dr Guest, who has updated his 1971 history, throws light on the beliefs of those other communities of the Middle East that hail from the ancient religious empire of Zarathustra, the Alawites, the Ahle Haqs and the Druzes.

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حكمة من الامم

When Franks and Germans ruled

A.L. Rowse on the military and cultural conquests that shaped Europe and bred the intense ethnic conflicts we still see today

The direct historical consequences of medieval migration and ethnic mingling are with us to the present day. As German speakers from Eastern Europe still trickle back into Germany, Professor Robert Bartlett shows how fundamental political problems of the 20th century have their origins in the dynamic period of conquest and colonisation of six or seven centuries ago.

He brings home to us that Europe had long been familiar with expansion and colonisation all round its periphery. In this remarkable book he describes the process in detail from the early Middle Ages till the mid-14th century, when the appalling experience of the Black Death imposed a pause. The work is one of synthesis, in which the author sums up a mass of research both readably and convincingly.

The vast demographic expansion of the period took place largely, but not wholly, by conquest. An Irish king of Leinster invited the Normans in. So did David I of Scotland. In a few generations Norman descendants were kings of Scotland. Much of the process was natural enough and may be described, if unfashionably, as the survival of the fittest.

On the largest scale demographically was the German expansion into the waste and under-populated lands of Eastern Europe. For this meant not only an "Aristocratic diaspora", as the author calls it, but the settlement of peoples. Real colonisation: clearing of marsh and forest, founding of free villages, sowing and planting; then towns and cities — civilisation, in the literal sense of the word. We need not withhold the word "progress". It was certainly an improvement to inhabit a free village, if under a lord, still more a free walled town, rather than be subject to barbarian raids, rapine and slavery.

For again expansion was in part planned and orderly: conquest is followed by colonisation, which in turn leads to cultural change. The author describes how it took place, but is less certain about why. In 1066 Norman mounted knights and bowmen settled the hash of the old-fashioned Anglo-Saxons. Immediately the Normans covered northern England with castles. Then followed the cathedrals and

monasteries, instruments of civilisation. William the Conqueror had contingents of Bretons and Flemings fighting for him at Hastings. The military career was a free-for-all, open to talent. Ambition, if we may dare to use the word, played its part.

What accounted for the Norman, or "Frankish", triumphs all round Europe? It was not only the demonic energy, which everybody noticed, but their new military technique, their discipline and common, devotional ideology. This holds good for Eastern Europe, where Germanisation meant Christianisation. It is an original approach to begin with the founding of bishoprics east of the Elbe.

THE MAKING OF EUROPE:

Conquest, Colonisation, and Cultural Change 950-1350

By Robert Bartlett

Allen Lane, £22.50

THE KNIGHT IN MEDIEVAL

ENGLAND, 1000-1400

By Peter Coss

Alan Sutton, £16.99

into Pomerania, Silesia, Scandinavia, along the Baltic. From these centres civilisation spread: schools, mints and coinage, universities.

Few historians have much aesthetic sense. It would have been good to have a section on the splendour of Eastern Europe, the cathedrals and monasteries, the soaring civic churches, indeed the civic architecture in general. Perhaps too the literature, if that were not too much to ask for.

The southward expansion is a different story. For here the militant northerners came up against a Muslim civilisation in some ways superior, if losing vitality. Here too one can see the process at work. The interior of the cathedral at Cordoba is half-mosque: the great tower of Seville is of Muslim build, with a Christian Renaissance top.

Of course there was a constant ethnic conflict — that ebbs and flows, sometimes in reverse directions. In Poland German descendants became Slavised; in Ireland Anglo-Normans "go native", like

the Fitzgeralds of Munster. Numbers prevail. What about the advantages, if rarer, of cross-fertilisation, as in Welsh culture? Or the flowering of classic Greek thought, through Arab mediocrity, into our mathematics, medicine and the fuller knowledge of Aristotle?

We learn that with the later development of the high Middle Ages came a sharpening of ethnic conflict: modern "blood racism" was born. Was it a consequence of the increase of population, the filling up of empty spaces, the struggle for *Lebensraum*? If so, a mordant reflection for today. As the author says: "Europe is both a region and an idea."

If Professor Bartlett's book has the advantage of readability, Professor Coss's has fine illustrations to offset its unrelentingly style. Here is visual appeal galore: effigies, knights on their tombs, sculptures, paintings, charters, seals: coloured coats of arms. The subject is the rise of the knight from humble beginnings to the pinnacle of Chaucer's idealised portrait, or Langland's devotional description in *Piers Plowman* of Christ as knight.

The treatment is not theoretical — no chivalric nonsense — but practical: what the knight did, and the due service to another, lord or king, bishop or even saint. We are liable to forget, if indeed we knew, that miles meant simply soldier, and he might be a peasant. With the development of the art of warfare he became a mounted soldier. Towards 1100 emerges the new cavalry tactic of shock combat: the use of the spear and other armaments is shown in the invaluable Bayeux needlework.

The astonishing phenomenon of the Crusades gave the knights as such a boost. Military orders were formed, the Templars and Hospitallers. In Prussia the Teutonic Knights founded virtually a state. Henry IV fought there as a young man in what they regarded as a crusade — with more lasting results than in the eastern Mediterranean. Today we observe something of a reversal.

And so we watch the knight moving up, until he can be described as "the best chooser of a gentleman"; he achieves gentility. The essence of knighthood was service, the historic progression from function to (empty) honour.



A crusading knight, who may have denoted King Henry III, depicted in the Westminster Psalter c1250

LANGUAGE

Trouble with fraggles

PROFESSIONAL grammarians and lexicographers are no good at ordering us how to use English, because their job is to describe, with greater subtlety than before, the slippery ways of the mother tongue, rather than lay down its supposed laws.

So the public yearning for certainty is generally met, as it always has been, by logophile amateurs and teachers who make the best of an impossible job.

Godfrey Howard (no relation) is a wordsmith who gives law-making a good name, as opposed to the simple souls who are persuaded that there can be only one law, and are convinced that they know it, and write to the newspapers to complain intertemporarily about split infinitives or BBC pronunciation. Howard lists and understands the swirling tides of English. In his *The Good English Guide* (Pan Macmillan, £16.99), he gives us a provisional guide to English usage in the 1990s, arranged alphabetically in two paragraphs. He provides a liberal explanation of current usage, and sensible advice about the rules, bigotry and fetishes of Standard English.

For example, although *alibi* has come to be widely used to mean any old excuse, such as turning up late for dinner because the baby-sitter defaulted, you are wiser to reserve the word to mean being somewhere else at the time, like the baby-sitter (its original Latin meaning). This is not because the new, general meaning of *alibi* is wrong or even uneducated. *Alibi* in this sense is becoming standard — and as a verb too. But this new use vexes those who long for laws and know Latin.

TONY THORNE's *Fads, Fashions & Cults* (Bloomsbury, £20) explains the passing show that gets into the mainstream press and reference books only after the beautiful people have moved on to the next craze, whether merry pranksters or Essex boys. They are invented by the media and have a short life. There is much in this book that would not be found outside specialist magazines such as *Melody Maker*. For example, those imitation antennae worn on the head by children in a brief vogue, combining intimations of extra-terrestrial and insect life, are called *deelybobbles* (why? *fraggles*, meaning deranged and/or dishevelled youth, is a subdivision of the *crusty* phenomenon).

This record of the transient craze considers intellectual fashions as well as dress and pop: there are essays on *deconstruction* and *cut-ups*, *hyper-realism*, and the *Glasgow pugs*. The battiest and most ephemeral rubbish on cults and fads is treated with scholarly objectivity, cross-reference and citation. This book will be a useful source of last resort.

Another reason for the proliferation of word books is not so much the urge to improve word power but the itch to play word games such as *Scrabble*, *Word Watching* and other trivial pursuits. The *Bloomsbury Dictionary of Difficult Words* (Bloomsbury, £17.99), edited by the American wizard of computer lexicography and editor of *Verbatim*, Laurence Urdang, gives definitions of 14,000 unfamiliar, complicated, obscure, misunderstood and misused English words with the urbanity we expect from him. The *Hutchinson Dictionary of Difficult Words* (Hutchinson, £15.99), edited by John Ayto, gives rather more familiar words, defined more tersely. Both mind the language and its sesquipedalianisms exhaustively; fine provided their advice is taken as only provisional, not the Law of the Medes and the Patens.

PHILIP HOWARD

Hard times in the backwoods

Jayne Anne Phillips has been hailed as the most exciting young voice in American writing, and as the best short story writer since Eudora Welty. *Black Tickets*, a set of stories from the suburbs and farmlands in the deep South, takes the relationship between parents and children as its main theme.

The stories are snapshots of lives, 27 in little more than 260 pages. Here is Marnie, "hairy and black", who herds in her children with "her sausage smell and big sick pouring down"; the where Jamaica Delia, "your smell a clean yeast, a high white yogurt of the soul"; and Kate, whose mother has a brain tumour but is denied full knowledge of its development.

Despite the often trite situations in which characters find themselves, the prose lifts the tales until, once or twice, they hit a real nerve of emotion — a daughter's expression of her irrational love for her hardnosed, slightly senile father. Elsewhere the writing slips into a stream of consciousness encased in a deep South idiom. Sometimes this is hard to follow, but more often it reveals an unthinking, even joyful acceptance of a hard way of life.



Phillips: deep south idiom

Iona Moon by Melanie Rae Thon details a similar hardness. In fact the novel is relentlessly depressing. None of the characters snatches more than a few minutes of happiness in a small-town, backwater world which exudes a barren pointlessness. And, paradoxically, that's the point made by the book itself — no one ever does anything in White Falls, Idaho, and no one ever leaves it except in a coffin. One of the protagonists' mother, who works in the local mortuary washing and making up bodies, comes to symbolise this.

Iona is the younger sister of three farm-worker brothers. The book revolves around her adolescent

Alison Roberts

BLACK TICKETS
By Jayne Anne Phillips
Faber, £14.99

IONA MOON
By Melanie Rae Thon
Viking, £14.99

THE MATTRESS
ACTRESS
By Sophie Frank
Faber, £6.99 pbk original

experiences, and those of school "friends", Jewelden Wilder, Jay Tyler and Willy Hamilton. Early experiences of sex and work together with families in various stages of breakdown make the meat of the book — all set in a dusty, downbeat world where hard luck seems to be the only fate on offer. Iona's relationship with an older, half-American Indian man flowers in a briefly moving interlude. His wooden leg rather piles on the life is hard theme, however.

An obsession with legs becomes too symbolically obvious. Jay Tyler, once a prize-winning diver, loses the use of his legs in a car accident and simultaneously loses the prom-

ise of a high-flying career. Iona's mother's legs are frozen in a deep winter cold, suggesting her inability to leave a life of domestic hardship. After a while it becomes unbearable.

On to another black cloud of a book. *The Mattress Actress*, a first novel by Sophie Frank, is an erotic and seamy sort of whodunnit. Ruby, a prostitute working Sydney hotels, is pursued by a cruel and dangerous husband and an equally threatening and corrupt policeman who happens to frequent the parlour of her best friend Anita.

While Ruby gets caught in an unprofessional relationship with a client, a series of call-girl murders make the low-life scene more and more dangerous. There are three suspects, although the identity of the murderer is easily guessed. But Ruby becomes a tiresome character, unsympathetic and unintelligent. Much of the action is incredible — while Ruby enjoys a spot of bondage with her client-lover, for example, her husband is hiding in the cupboard. He eventually emerges, pulls a gun and there follows a nasty scene which leaves a bad taste rather than any sense of insight into character or plot.

Just a bowl of artificial cherries

Lucy Hughes-Hallett

THE LAUGHING
ACADEMY
By Shena Mackay
Heinemann, £13



Mackay: a surreal edge

At the retirement-home's new year party one of Shena Mackay's characters says, "Oh, just a thimbleful, thank you". "Oh, just a thimbleful, thank you", wary as much of the likely quality of the sherry as of the dangers of driving home drunk. The Filipino nurse looks bemused, vanishes, and returns ten minutes later with three drops of sherry in a battered silver thimble. It's a very Mackayesque moment. A verbal cliché is transformed into something odd, glittering and poignant.

Mackay is the encomiast of bric-a-brac. Her fictional world is crammed with small, bright, valueless things. It is full of artificial cherries and fluted lampshades, pearlised figurines and glass beads. Her characters are mostly solitary, or at least isolated. Things, rather than people, fill their minds.

We know because Mackay allows us to follow every vagary of their thought-processes. It is this that gives her fiction its capacity to disconcert and charm at once. An artist considering the possibilities of working in glass entertains an image of a craftsman making glass animals in a seaside town. She becomes impatient with this figment of her own imagination: "Off the edge of the pier with him! — a faint hiss as a wave quenched and then closed over his brown burner." Another woman, musing on the "string of lovers" she has had sees an image of herself pulled across a park by a pack of dogs whose leashes cut her hands.

It is not only in the characters' minds that startling metamorphoses occur. These are fairy stories. A toad provides the key to an enchanted domain. A pair of glasses reveals a world horribly changed for the worse. The couple of lesbian antique dealers may have snapped up their animal heads at the closing-down sale of a theatrical costumiers but there is

something predatory and bestial about them, with their stonish sharpness. But these suggestions of the supernatural coexist with beady-eyed observation. Mackay finds the fantastic not by departing from the everyday but by examining it with hilarious minuteness.

Her imagery is sensually precise but with a surreal edge to it (tortoiseshell patterned like chocolate Easter eggs, the inhabitants of a geriatric ward muffled up like cocooned butterflies) and she has a wonderful knack of catching the waywardness of consciousness. A woman's lover issues an ultimatum and her mind shies away from the unwelcome need to decide. "Victorian, undoubtedly, the elaborate ironwork lattice. 'Crunch time' said the broken glass under people's feet." The focusing on inanimate objects is typical; so is the fine unpredictability of the prose rhythm. These stories are as mundane and magical, extravagantly odd and intimately human as the best kind of junk shop window.

Scotland observed

Derwent May

THESE ENCHANTED
WOODS
By Allan Massie
Hutchinson, £14.99

This is the second novel Allan Massie has published this year, and for this slight tale he has returned from Ancient Rome to his native Scotland. Not that one would recognise that it was Scotland except for glimpses of pine trees and a sighting of a Scottish MP in a kilt: clearly life in the countryside round Perth nowadays is viewed in exactly the same way as life in the wealthier bits of the Home Counties.

A landowner (or laird) called Gavin gets drunker and drunker, and finally kills a child while driving. Fiona, his wife, sees to the horses and the dogs and listens to Dvorak, and toys with the idea of going back to an earlier lover.

Colin, an amusing brother-in-law who has a quotation for every eventuality but no confidence in himself, falls in love with a weirdo American girl. A sister-in-law who works in public relations turns out to be a wistful lesbian. *Nouveau*

riches lodge themselves relentlessly in the social landscape. An indolent nephew meets a bright lower middle-class girl at Cambridge University and is amazed when he visits her parents in London: "He had never heard the word suburb spoken without a sneer or a laugh... He hadn't been prepared for the sheer niceness." Their affair, one is glad to find, goes well.

It is not the kind of novel in which one can pick out central characters. It is rather a web of interesting, topical situations (income tax threats, business gambles

and male homosexual fears of blackmail) can be added to the list above) in which the characters are more like pawns holding the situations together than the sources of action.

On the title page, it is called a "comedy of morals" but it is not really a funny book — one smiles occasionally at the characters' ineffectuality, but they are rather exasperated smiles. *These Enchanted Woods* is sharply observed — the Labrador dog "sighing deeply", the Malvern water by the bedside, the "blighters in Japanese cars eating quiche in the lay-by" — but one reads it for the pleasures of recognition rather than the pleasures of surprise.

In today's Russia, there are no winners. Only survivors.

MARTIN CRUZ SMITH * RED SQUARE

The sequel to *Gorky Park* out now in paperback

"Wonderfully entertaining... *Red Square* is streets ahead of most thrillers"

Mike Parry, *Independent*



HarperCollins Publishers

Lyle shows signs of regaining appetite

FROM MEL WEBB IN MUNICH

THE big, fair-haired individual wandering up the 18th fairway, slightly distracted, slightly knock-kneed, could only have been one man. But then he made the onlookers stop and stare as he knocked in a 40-foot putt for an eagle, using, of all things, a long-handled putter. Yes, it was Sandy Lyle, and yes, he had capitulated to the curse of the broomhandle.

Lyle, who was completing a round of 69 in the pro-am that preceded the BMW International, which starts at the Nord-Eichenried club today, has been bedevilled by calamities on the greens this year, and he was using the broomhandle, he said, "just for a trial". Heaven only knows what his father, Alex, a professional of the old school, his first teacher and still his mentor, would have thought.

Lyle was at haste to assure everybody that he was only experimenting with the under-the-chin method. "I'll have to pluck up a bit of courage before using it in a tournament," he said. "But I've got so darned miserable this year with my putting, that I'm ready to give anything a go."

He has been much criticised for playing so little golf this season — this event is only his eighth in Europe, he has missed the cut three times and has only just over £29,000 to show for his infrequent efforts. In that time, Lyle has slipped from Ryder Cup certainty to long-odds outsider. His appetite for the big match seemed to have gone, and he even had a low-key spat about it recently with Bernard Gallacher, the European captain.

Peace has broken out between the men again, but Gallacher has said that he

wanted people in his team who were playing a lot and were in good form. Lyle has gone nowhere near to satisfying Gallacher's criteria on that count, suddenly, though, things have changed.

He is playing this week, appears next week in the US PGA championship, then comes back immediately for the Murphy's English Open and has now filed an entry for the German Open, the last counting tournament in the automatic selection process. At long last, he appears to be a man with an objective in his sporting life again.

"I'm actually playing pretty well, tee to green, but my putting has really hurt me this year," he said. "I'm just plugging away in the hope I can make something happen." Everybody connected with the Ryder Cup will be hoping that he does.

Also in the field here is Ian Woosnam, who has also suffered his travails on the greens, but who has at least earned some serious money. He is 27th in the order of merit compared with Lyle's 110th, and four top-five finishes have helped him to nearly £20,000 Ryder Cup points. He is still languishing in seventeenth place in the cup table, but victory here would put him over the 300,000 mark.

Woosnam, who spent last week humping tea chests into his new home in Jersey, has not resorted to the long-handled putter being tinkered with by Lyle, but so downcast is he about his putting that as late as yesterday he still did not know which putter he was going to use in the first round, today. "Any old thing will do," he said. "Anyway, it's not the putter, it's the man behind it." Oh, the misery of it.

Lillee's line astray at Headingley

Mel Webb reports on an entertaining display on and off the fairway from a former scourge of England batsmen

It is not many years ago that the mention of the name Dennis Lillee was enough to strike fear into the hearts of the world's best Test batsmen. In partnership with Jeff Thomson, he formed one of Australia's most feared opening bowling attacks. It is, perhaps, just as well that he chose cricket to make his sporting mark on the available evidence, his golf would not have brought him fame and fortune.

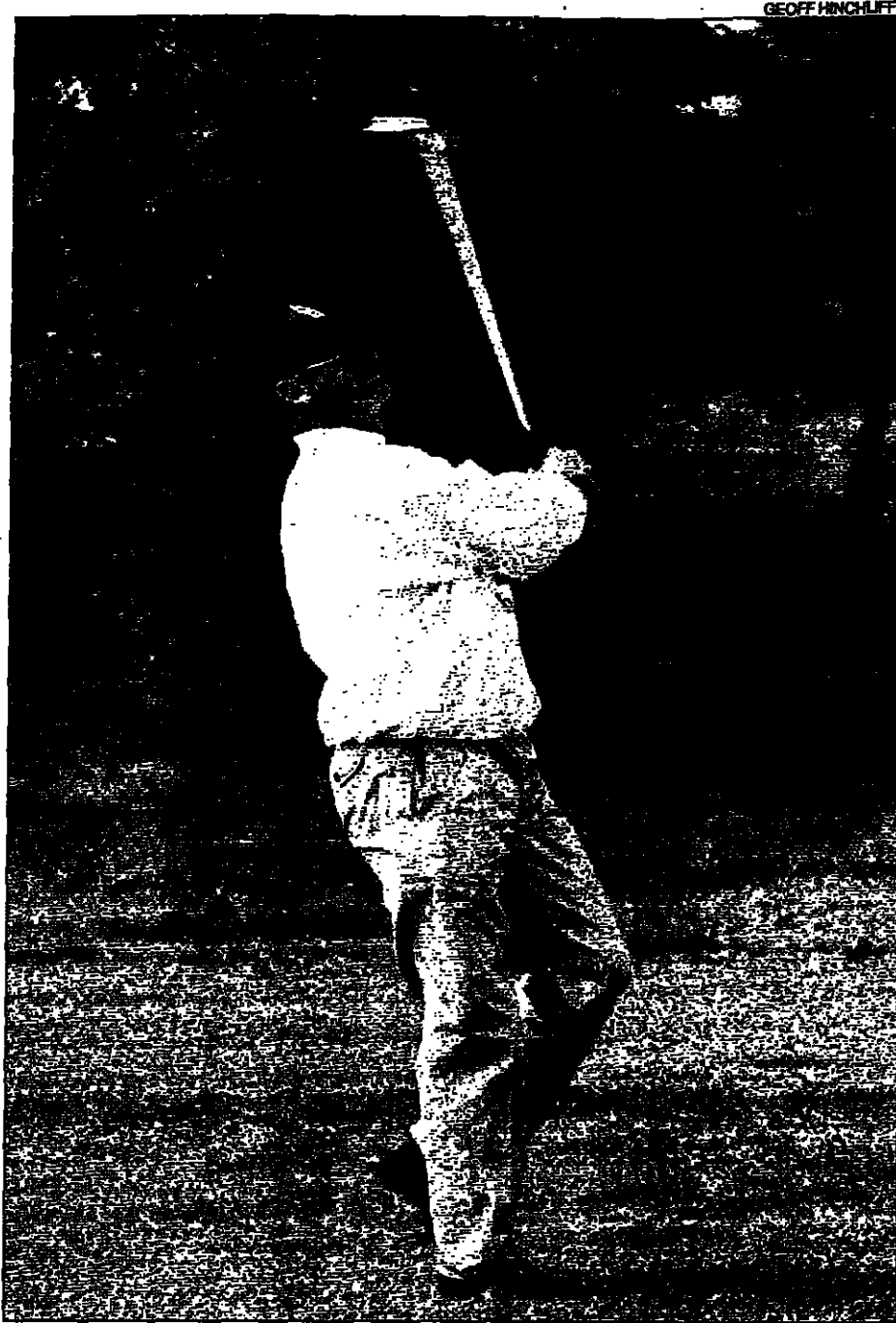
Lillee, who in 70 Tests took 355 wickets, more than any other Australian bowler, is in this country to watch the Ashes series, and will have done his share of gloating over the sagging fortunes of



England, the old enemy. Last Friday, however, he took time off from watching his compatriots trampling all over the country's cricketers to be the guest of honour at a golf day at Headingley golf club, organised by Michael Page Finance, an international firm of financial recruitment specialists in Leeds, as part of The Times Olivetti Corporate Golf Challenge.

Lillee, using borrowed clubs, revealed that as a golfer he is a fine former cricketer. "When he hit the ball, it stayed high," Fred Howie, the organiser of the day, said. "Unfortunately, he didn't always hit them straight — he hit more than the odd curve drive."

Still, Lillee gave huge entertainment to the company's employees and guests, staying on after the golf to regale them with tales of derring-do on the Test match grounds of the world. A question-and-



In full swing: Lillee proved as entertaining off the course as on it at Headingley

answer session followed, and by all accounts a successful day became a satisfyingly long night.

Earlier, the leading guest among the 50 players competing had been Steve Jackson, an eight-handicapper, who

came in with 35 Stableford points, and the three competing staff members were Sandy Bell (handicap 12), with 35, Stephen Banks (24), with 32, and Howie (13), with 31.

Michael Page is one of hundreds of companies

which are taking part in the challenge, which is enjoying a successful first year with the financial backing of Olivetti, a world leader in information technology. There is still time to enter the competition, which reaches

its regional final rounds in early October. The rules of the competition are simple. Companies that register in the challenge have to stage an 18-hole Stableford competition in which at least 25 players take part, with competitors playing off ½ of a maximum 24 handicap for men and 30 for women.

The 25 teams with the best aggregate score will qualify for one of five regional finals, and each team comprises of leading three members of staff and the leading guest provided they are amateurs, have an official club handicap and are available for the regional and national finals. The five regional finals will be held, all golf expenses paid, at Fulford (North), Collingtree (Midlands), Bristol and Clifton (West and Wales), Haggis Castle (Scotland and Ireland) and Foxhills (South East).

The winning team in each region will go through to the national final, to be held from November 25 to 29 at the Hyan La Manga club resort in southern Spain, where a 36-hole Stableford competition over two days will be staged on the famous South Course, which has recently had an extensive face-lift from Arnold Palmer as part of a £30 million development package at the resort. Flights — by Viva Air, the leisure arm of Iberia, Spain's national airline — and accommodation at the five-star hotel at the resort, will be paid for by the organisers. The final has been approved by the Royal and Ancient Club, so amateur status will not be jeopardised.

A fee of £150 will register companies, for which they will receive a challenge trophy for the individual winner at their golf day, and three shields, all personalised, for the three runners-up.

Future lists appear weekly in the sports pages of The Times, and results also appear in the paper on a weekly basis. A range of personalised merchandise is also available to companies. All details are available from the challenge offices on 071-436 3415.

Baltimore sold for record fee of £115m

By Robert Kirtley

RIVAL investment groups joined forces and pledged to buy the Baltimore Orioles baseball team for \$173 million (£115 million) on Monday, setting a record for the sale of a sports club.

The winning bid at a bankruptcy court auction surpassed the \$140 million paid in 1989 for the Dallas Cowboys, of the National Football League. The previous record for a baseball team was set last year when a Japanese-led group acquired the Seattle Mariners for \$125 million.

The Orioles went to auction when the majority owner, Eli Jacobs, filed for bankruptcy court protection after defaulting on debts earlier this year. Court documents indicate that he owes creditors \$320 million. He bought the club in 1989 for \$70 million.

The bidding opened at \$146 million and was over in a quarter of an hour. The winners were led by Peter Angelos, a Baltimore lawyer, and William DeWitt, a Cincinnati businessman, who, before the auction, had intended to make separate bids. Their backers include prominent Baltimoreans Tom Clancy, the author, Barry Levinson, the film director, and Pam Shriver, the tennis player. The winning group plans to keep the club in Baltimore. The losers were an art dealer, Jeffrey Loria, and Jean Fuguet, the head of a large food company.

The sale must be ratified by ten of the 14 American League clubs and eight of the 14 National League clubs.

The price was about \$25 million higher than expected, but the Orioles are a hot property, defying trends in a sport racked by falling television revenue, exorbitant payrolls, unmerciful labour relations and disaffected supporters. Last year, the club moved into a widely praised \$105 million stadium in the city centre. Most important, the team is competitive, which has generated sellout crowds of 46,000.

House of Lords

Scots Law Report August 5 1993

Inner House

Valuation of matrimonial home

Wallis v Wallis
Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Jauncey of Tullichettle, Lord Lowry, Lord Slynn of Hadley and Lord Woolf
[Speeches July 22]

Where, as part of financial provision on divorce, a husband was ordered, under sections 8 to 10 of the Family Law Act 1985, to pay to his former wife a capital sum representing half the value of the matrimonial home as a condition of her transferring her half share in the house to him, the net value of the house was to be taken as at the date of separation notwithstanding that it had increased substantially in value by the date of divorce.

The House of Lords so held in dismissing an appeal by the defendant wife, Mrs Margaret Jane MacDonald v Wallis, from the order of the First Division of the Court of Session (Lord Hope, the Lord President, Lord Allanbridge and Lord Mayfield) (1992 SLT 676) reversing the sheriff's order that the capital sum to be paid to her by her former husband, the pursuer, Paul William Wallis, was to take into account the change in value of the former matrimonial home between the relevant date and the date of the proof.

Section 8 of the 1985 Act provides: "(1) In an action for divorce, either party to the marriage may apply to the court for ... (a) an order for the payment of a capital sum or the transfer of property to

him by the other party to the marriage ...

"(2) ... the court shall make such order, if any, as is — (a) justified by the principle set out in section 9 of this Act; and (b) reasonable having regard to the resources of the parties ..."

Section 9 provides: "(1) ... (a) ... the net value of the matrimonial property should be shared fairly between the parties to the marriage ..."

Section 10 provides: "(1) In applying the principle set out in section 9(a) ... the net value of the matrimonial property shall be taken to be shared fairly between the parties to the marriage when it is shared equally or in such other proportions as are justified by special circumstances."

"(2) The net value of the matrimonial property shall be the value of the property at the relevant date ..."

"(3) In this section 'the relevant date' means whichever is the earlier of — (a) ... the date on which the parties ceased to cohabit; (b) the date of service of the summons in the action for divorce ..."

Mr D. J. D. Macdonald, QC and Mr C. M. Macdonald, both of the Scots Bar, for the wife, the husband did not appear and was not represented.

LORD KEITH said that the effect of section 9(a) combined with section 10 was that in the absence of special circumstances

the net value of the matrimonial property at the relevant date, in the present case the date when the parties separated, was to be shared equally between them.

The sheriff had found that there were no special circumstances shown sufficient to justify departure from the principle of equal division, and went on to express the opinion that the total net value of the matrimonial property at the relevant date might be put at £38,900 giving a sum of £19,450 for each party on an equal division.

However, in arriving at the capital sum to be paid by the husband to the wife as a condition of her transferring to him her one half share in the former matrimonial home he added to the £19,450 the sum of £12,000, being one half of the increase in value of the house between the relevant date and the date of the proof.

His Lordship stated that there could be no doubt that for the purposes of the division contemplated by section 9(a) the matrimonial property was to be valued as at the relevant date and in the absence of special circumstances the net value as at that date was to be divided equally between the parties.

It was clear that the Act did nothing to address directly the problems which might arise where some item of matrimonial property had increased or fallen in value during the period since the relevant date, though some of those problems might be capable

of being solved by application of section 8(2)(b).

Where matrimonial property wholly owned by one party had depreciated substantially in value between the relevant date and the date of the proof but at the latter date the party owning it had no other resources, an equal division as at the relevant date involving payment by the party owning the property to the other party of one half of the net value of the relevant date would result in the latter party receiving much more than the former party would be left with, which might indeed be nothing at all.

It did not appear that section 8(2)(b) could be applied in such a way as to redress the balance in a situation of that kind.

The solution might be found in a finding of special circumstances under section 10(1), although changes in the value of matrimonial property between the relevant date and the date of proof could hardly, perhaps, be regarded as so unusual as to amount to special circumstances.

It was for consideration whether amending legislation was required to enable courts to deal with such problems in such a way as to produce fair results.

Lord Jauncey delivered a concurring speech and Lord Lowry, Lord Slynn and Lord Woolf agreed.

Solicitors: Reynolds Porter & Chamberlain for Brodie, WS, Edinburgh.

Cameron v Secretary of State for Scotland

Before Lord McCluskey, Lord Cullen and Lord Wylie
[Judgment June 30]

Where a planning authority required to apply a policy which required that a development should be permitted only if properly located in harmony with the landscape, it was not improper for it to have regard to considerations derived from a planning circular to which the policy was an exception, and which would therefore apply only if the policy was not met because the circular provided by the policy was so ill-defined as to entitle the authority to look to the circular so as to assist in giving content to the policy.

An Extra Division of the Inner House of the Court of Session so held, refusing an appeal by Mr David J. Cameron and Mrs W. Cameron under section 233 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 against a decision by a reporter appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland to determine their appeal against a refusal by Highland Regional Council of outline planning permission for a dwellinghouse.

Lord Jauncey provided: "The policy on development in the countryside continues to be founded on the following proposition: ... (ii) Isolated development should be discouraged in the open countryside, except where: (a) circumstances are clearly identified in development plans, including where a dispersed pattern of housing might be appropriate in more remote areas ... or (b) there are special needs, e.g. the nature of employment requirements in a particular location."

Policy P101 of the development plan provides: "Pending total coverage of adopted local plans incorporating policies on the siting and design of houses in the countryside, a general presumption in favour of such development will apply provided that: Houses are properly located in harmony with the landscape and, where appropriate, with the scale and character of local buildings ..."

Mr Colin Boyd for the appellants; Mr Gerry Moylan for the respondent.

LORD MCCLUSKEY said that it was not disputed that the duty of the reporter under section 26(1) of the 1972 Act was to have regard to the development plan, and to any other material considerations: see *London Residential Body v Lambeth London Borough Council* (1990) 1 WLR 745.

The "material considerations" in this case included, *inter alia*, Circular No 24/1985. What was in consequence required of the reporter was that he make a planning judgment on the criterion in Policy P101, namely the location of houses in harmony with the landscape.

The appellants submitted that

the reporter had misdirected himself because he had approached that question as if there was a presumption against a development of the kind proposed, instead of a presumption in favour of such development.

He had, they submitted, brought into his consideration of the applicability of the first proviso in Policy P101 considerations derived from, *inter alia*, the circular, which it was not appropriate to have regard to at the stage of considering that proviso and the planning judgment that it necessitated.

The reporter's references to the circular were inappropriate in the context of considering the planning judgment and showed that the reporter had had regard to considerations which were not relevant to the application of Policy P101.

In his Lordship's opinion, however, even if the decision letter was read as indicating that the reporter had run all the considerations together, instead of dealing with each issue separately and in sequence, the appeal nevertheless failed. In those paragraphs the reporter variously referred to "the thrust" and to "the parameters set out in the development plan framework and Circular 24/1985". That was not illegitimate.

In the first place he was obliged, by section 26, to have regard both to that framework and to the terms of the circular.

Furthermore, he was entitled to bear in mind those criteria as could be found in those documents when making the judgment as to whether or not the proposed development was "in harmony with the landscape".

It was not wrong for him to try to obtain some point of reference for making that judgment for the words "properly located in harmony with the landscape" were really very imprecise indeed. There could be violent and diametrically opposed opinions and judgments as to what was in harmony with a particular landscape.

One had only to think of the glass pyramid outside the Louvre to realise that in making judgments about the harmony between a development and its surroundings there could be diametrically opposed differences of view.

Accordingly when a planning authority or a reporter was required to make a judgment by applying such an ill-defined, and possibly undefinable, criterion as that, it was not wrong to bear in mind all the considerations which the statute obliged it or him to have regard to in determining the planning application to see if they assisted in the making of that judgment.

In the circumstances, even if the decision letter was to be read as indicating that the reporter did not make the particular judgment in clinical isolation from the considerations that lay behind the circular, the reporter was not guilty of making any error of judgment that rendered the decision *ultra vires*.

Lord Wylie and Lord Cullen agreed.

Law agents: McGrigor Donald; Solicitor, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Conditions of prison interviews in preparing for appeal

Donaldson v Secretary of State for Scotland

Before Lord Murray
[Judgment June 22]

Where a prisoner preparing for an appeal had visits from friends assisting in those preparations, which were conducted within earshot of a prison officer who was sitting too close for the prisoner's comfort, and at which he required to raise his voice to be heard through an aperture in a screen, he had no relevant grounds for judicial review of the conditions of the visits.

Lord Murray, sitting in the Outer House of the Court of Session, so held, dismissing as irrelevant a petition brought by Derek Donaldson for judicial review of a decision by the Secretary of State for Scotland as to the conditions under which he should meet visitors assisting in preparations for his appeal.

Rule 131 of the Prison (Scotland) Rules 1952 (SI 1952 No 365 (S18) provides: "(1) An appellant shall be allowed a visit from his legal adviser regarding the prosecution of his appeal ... any such visit shall take place in the sight but not in the hearing of an officer."

(2) An appellant shall be allowed a visit from any other person with whom it is necessary for him to have an interview in connection with his appeal ... save that any such visit shall be in both

the sight and hearing of an officer."

Miss Joanna Johnston for the petitioner; Miss Susan O'Brien for the respondent.

LORD MURRAY said that the petitioner had the status of an appellant in a prison for which the respondent was responsible.

He complained about visits under rule 131(3), which he maintained were conducted in a fashion which prejudged the preparation of his appeal because of the need of privacy, and for him to conduct certain enquiries on a confidential basis.

While there might be force in what was said on his behalf, it did not appear that he had been accorded anything but the normal

prison facilities for visits to appellants. Those, of course, might conceivably give rise to particular prejudice in his case.

However, his Lordship was not persuaded that the enquiries which he wished to be made and reported on in a confidential manner could not be effectively done, for the most part, on his behalf by his solicitor in visits conducted under rule 131(1).

On the assumption that future interviews under rule 131(3) involving the petitioner would be conducted on the normal basis, it could not be said that the decision of the respondent was unreasonable in the circumstances.

Law agents: Anderson Strathern, WS, Solicitor, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Challenge to expulsion from university

Naik v University of Stirling
Before Lord MacLean
[Judgment June 22]

Where a student averred that she had been expelled from a university incorporated by royal charter because of allegations about her conduct, it was competent for her to seek judicial review, notwithstanding that the competency of such review depended on the existence of a tripartite relationship, because such a case involved the relationship between the Queen as the grantor of the university's powers and the fulfilment of those powers by the university to one of its students.

Lord MacLean, sitting in the Outer House of the Court of Session, so held, allowing a second hearing of a petition brought by Samantha Devi Naik for judicial review of a decision by the University of Stirling to terminate her studies.

Mr J. Campbell for the petitioner; Mr Alan Hamilton for the respondent.

LORD MACLEAN said that after registering as a student the petitioner had failed to pay her fees for several months, during which time she had had a series of exchanges with the university about the matter.

On any view some of what took place seemed extraordinary. His Lordship had in mind particularly

but not exclusively the respondent's averments about the view of the responsible member of staff reached on the basis of what other students had said about a conversation overheard between the petitioner and her then boyfriend. What was to be noted, however, was that by the time that the decision to expel the petitioner was confirmed her behaviour seemed to have become a component in the decision.

She averred that, since the respondent's decision to exclude her from the course was based not merely upon non-payment of fees but upon matters relating to her conduct, it was obliged to follow its code of student discipline.

Under the principles elaborated in *West v Secretary of State for Scotland* (The Times June 11, 1992), counsel for the respondent set out three propositions which he submitted were applicable: 1 The respondent was in the same position as the prison service in *West*. Its decision had not been made in the exercise of a jurisdiction, power of authority which had been delegated or entrusted to it by any statute, agreement or other instrument.

2 The decision had not been made by a body or person which was identifiable separate from the respondent.

3 In terminating membership of the university, the respondent had

acted in the context of a bipartite relationship in which it exercised its own rules which governed one aspect of its legal relationship with one class of its members — that class being students.

Counsel placed special emphasis on what the court had said in *West*, namely: "Consequential rights and obligations, such as those between employer and employee, are not as such amenable to judicial review. The cases in which the exercise of the supervisory jurisdiction is appropriate involve a tripartite relationship, between the person or body to whom the jurisdiction, power or authority has been delegated or entrusted, the person or body by whom it has been delegated or entrusted and the person or persons in respect of or for whose benefit that jurisdiction, power or authority is to be exercised." No such tripartite relationship existed, he maintained, in this case.

His Lordship confessed that he had considerable difficulty in understanding that in every case in which application was made to the supervisory jurisdiction of the Court of Session there had to exist such a tripartite relationship. That seemed to impose an inflexible and over-restrictive upon the court's jurisdiction. In this case, however, such a relationship could be discerned.

The petitioner averred that this

سكوتيا لال

Sautin's excellence denies Welshman victory in final of highboard event

Silver medal is poor reward for Morgan

By CRAIG LORD

ROBERT Morgan placed himself on automatic pilot to execute ten of the best dives of his life yesterday and win the silver medal in the highboard (ten-metre) event at the European swimming championships in Sheffield.

His effort equalled the narrowest defeat in the history of big diving championships: Joaquin Capilla, of Mexico, beat Gary Tobian, of the United States, by 0.03 points for the Olympic highboard title at Melbourne in 1956.

Cheered on by the largest crowd, of about 500, seen at his home training pool of Ponds Forge for diving, Morgan had climbed nine steps to heaven and went into his tenth and final dive five points clear of Dimitri Sautin, his Russian rival, who was second two years ago when the Welshman was third.

Although Morgan did not falter on his tenth dive, Sautin's excellence earned five 9.0 and two 8.5 scores and sent him just beyond the Briton's 617.70 points.

Morgan's finest effort came in the ninth round, when he scored 87.72 points for a reverse three-and-a-half somersault with tuck that unfolded with gazelle-like grace and finished at about 32 miles per hour with the accuracy of a laser beam.

The magnificence of the diving was spoiled only by the difference in the total scores, which was so minimal as to be farcical: it meant that one judge had awarded Sautin, 19, less than half a point more than Morgan, 26, at some point during the ten-dives per

diver contest. Morgan, from Llanrwst Major, was "a bit choked". He counted his performance as the best of his 12-year career and thought it might be a good idea to have a minimum by which one diver could beat another.

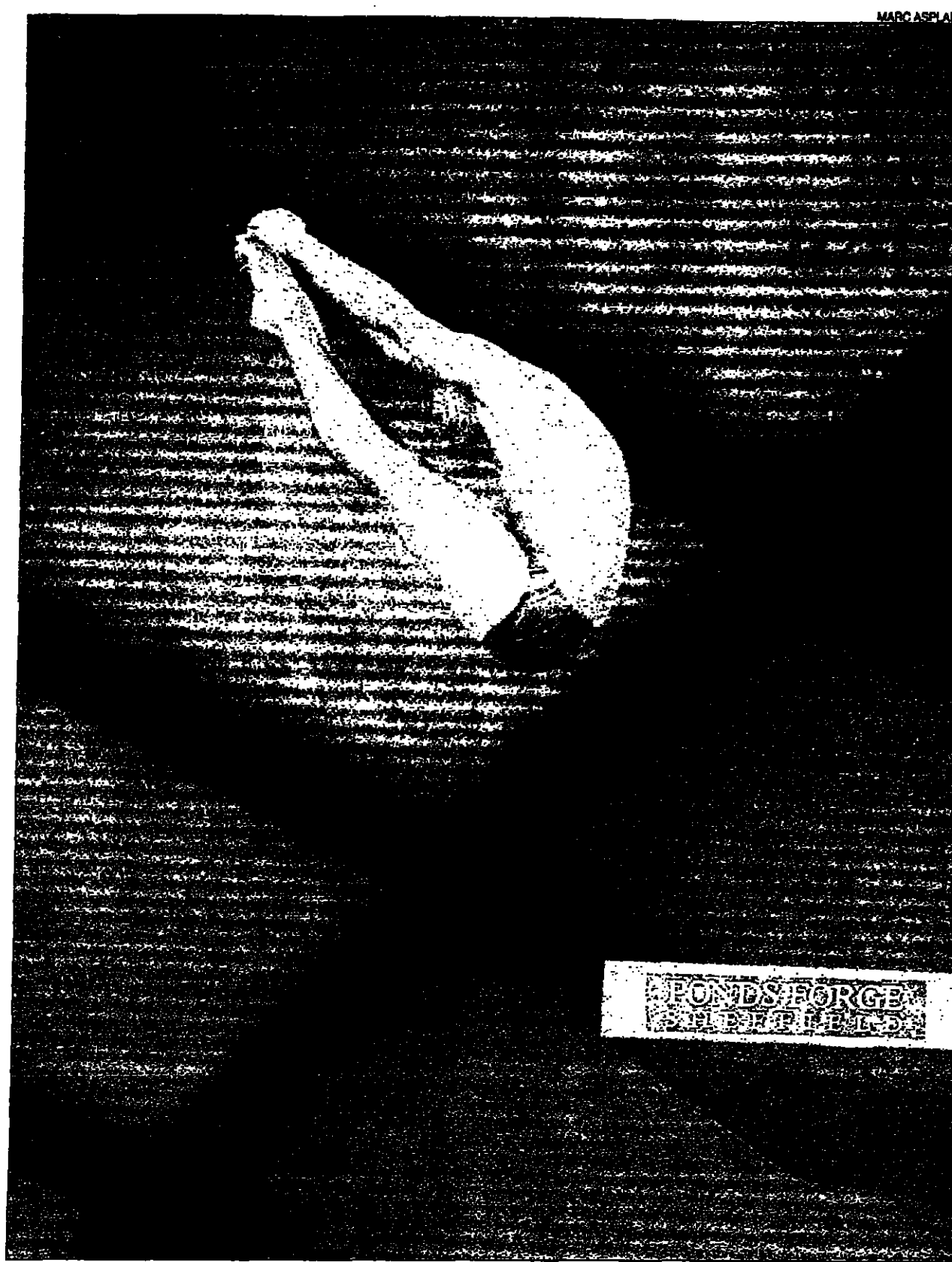
He was gracious in defeat, however, and said he had not taken the title for granted after the ninth round because of the quality of his rivals, Sautin, and Jan Hempel.

If the Russian resembled a robot for much of his show, and Hempel looked unassailable until his guard dropped as the final drew to its conclusion, Morgan displayed the most acute concentration of his career.

He said he did not feel under pressure at the last hurdle, which, like that of all his rivals, was a free back half somersault with three-and-a-half twists. Only the dive before, his ninth and carrying a high 3.4 degree of difficulty, caused him to show momentary emotion. His dives were like "being on autopilot. You usually see water, water, water as you tumble, and hopefully thoughts of the dive should be like a computer".

Morgan's thoughts will return to his wallet this morning. A receiver of limited sponsorship, he said: "I live a life in debt. The worst it got was about £5,000."

But Morgan, coached by Mike Edge, will carry on, a professional in approach yet one of the last true amateurs of this sporting age, until the Olympic Games in Atlanta in 1996 and wants to continue as a coach in the sport after that.



Automatic pilot: Morgan launches himself into one of his ten superb dives at Sheffield yesterday

Pickering prospers as Van Almsick triumphs

By CRAIG LORD

FRANZISKA van Almsick claimed her third title in the European championships at Sheffield yesterday, while the Great Britain women's team had a good day, winning two bronze medals to add to Robert Morgan's diving silver.

While Van Almsick, 15, of Germany, missed the world record in the 200 metres freestyle by 0.42sec, winning in 1min 57.97sec, a championship record, her victory produced less excitement than many other races, including the one going on behind her.

Karen Pickering, 21, of Ipswich, had turned fifth behind the German, who was almost 1.5sec up on world-record pace at the half-way mark. But then Britain's best sprinter confounded her critics, who have said she fails to produce her best on the big occasion.

After being stroke for stroke down the last length with Malin Nilsson, of Sweden, in the lane next to her, she scooped the bronze medal, her first important international prize, in 2min 01.55sec, behind van Almsick and Dobrosin.

Pickering heard news of Marie Hardiman's bronze in the 200 metres breaststroke, in an English record time of 2min 32.48sec, while in her press conference.

"This proves we can do it," Pickering said. "I think we've just been allowed to do what we wanted in terms of preparation. There have been no official training camps, we've been left alone and come up with the goods. No more camps please, that's official."

Van Almsick, who stands to collect another four titles at Ponds Forge this week, said she had faded from world record pace because of the fatigue caused by her two gold medal-winning performances on

Tuesday. But she was confident she had enough rest periods now to continue a successful search for seven gold medals.

Tamas Darnyi returned to claim the 400 metres medley title he won at the 1987 and 1989 championships. His effort confirmed Luca Sacchi, of Italy, as caretaker champion in 1991, when Darnyi, the Olympic and world champion from Hungary, was absent. This time, Sacchi was absent, choosing to train for the world championships in Rome next year.

But Darnyi did not have things all his own way. Though it seemed that

Jani Sievenen, 19, from Finland, had given up the fight after losing a lead of a few metres during the breaststroke leg, he fought back valiantly to pull almost level with Darnyi, whose longer reach proved his salvation. Darnyi won by 0.27sec in 4mins 15.34sec.

In winning the women's 200 metres breaststroke, Brigitte Becue became the first Belgian champion since Raymonde Wegauwen won the men's 200 metres breaststroke in 1950, and Milos Milosevic became the first Croat medal winner, finishing third behind Rafal Szukala, of Poland, in the 100 metres butterfly.

League removes Barnet embargo

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

THE Football League yesterday lifted their transfer embargo on Barnet.

The reprieve came after the second division club complied with the Football League and Professional Footballers' Association requirements on outstanding payments to players.

A week ago, Barnet, reportedly £1.3 million in debt, assured the League they would be able to fulfil their fixtures this season, after raising about £250,000.

Barnet have only five players left under contract, and Gary Phillips, their caretaker manager, hopes to register several players to play in a friendly at Stafford Rangers today. "I need another couple of players to agree to join us and we'll be ready for the kick-off," Phillips said.

The Football League's lower-division clubs received a financial boost yesterday when Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, extended the reduction in the pools betting duty for another five years, from

1995. This will be worth about £100 million to second and third division clubs.

The money will be distributed by the Football Trust for ground improvements to meet the requirements of the Taylor Report. The improvements, due by August 1999, are costed at £295 million.

Arsenal, meanwhile, are still waiting for seating to be put in to the lower tier of the new north stand. "We've been assured that it will be in place in time for the first match," Ken Friar, the chief executive, said.

George Graham, the Arsenal manager, yesterday followed Sheffield Wednesday's lead and refused to meet Queens Park Rangers' valuation of £3 million for Andy Simton. "I don't anticipate any signings before the start of the season," he said.

Sunderland's bid for Andy Melville, Oxford United's Welsh international central defender, was put on hold yesterday as Anton Rogan, their defender, refused to move to Oxford.

Whittingham moves

RON Atkinson yesterday took his Aston Villa transfer turnover in his two years as manager to £23.5 million when he signed the forward, Guy Whittingham, from Portsmouth.

Whittingham cost £800,000 in cash plus the use of a player, Mark Black, and played in a friendly at Walsall last night. His attitude has already impressed Atkinson. "That's the end of my spending for the time being," he said.

The Villa manager believes he has powerful competition for places in all areas plus English cover for foreign players in UEFA Cup ties. Whittingham, in negotiations with his own move, left behind a disappointed Portsmouth manager, Jim Smith, who believed he was worth more.

Lee Chapman, the Leeds United striker, is likely to join Portsmouth as Whittingham's replacement after failing to agree terms with the West Ham United manager, Billy Bonds, last night. West Ham had agreed a fee of £200,000 with Leeds.

J-Hawk earns 16th of champagne

By ALIX RAMSAY

AFTER two days of gusting and unpredictable winds, the conditions yesterday provided a pleasant antidote for the battered Cowes Week fleet. A gentle Force 3 breeze made for an easier day and gave the crews the chance to enjoy themselves.

The crew of J-Hawk will certainly be enjoying themselves tomorrow. Yesterday, they won the Britannia Cup in CHS class 1, which earned them their owner's weight in champagne. Set one of the most challenging and longest courses of the week at 30 miles, they finished less than a minute ahead of Jerry

Werneke's Serenity II. The official weigh-in is tomorrow evening, giving J-Hawk's crew time to fatten up the already powerful 16th Nigel Bramwell to ensure there is plenty of champagne to go around.

Richard Matthews's Crusader, the winner last year, could manage only sixth place, which will come as a great relief to the sponsors. Matthews is also a strapping lad and last year Champagne Mumm were obliged to send to the mainland for more supplies when he stepped up to the scales.

Robin Knox-Johnston, who is more used to open seas,

found the going tougher with-in the confines of the Solent. Racing on Broomstick, the winner of the recent Cape Town to Rio race, he came thirteenth, despite the able assistance of a crew from the Royal Navy.

There was something for the Duke of Edinburgh to relish after a series of miserable results at Cowes over many a long year — he ended his participation in this year's regatta by winning the Land Rover Trophy in the Sigma 38 class. Skippering Yeoman XXVIII, the duke got off to a flying start and maintained his lead to come home more

than a minute ahead of Arbitrator, owned by Eppa Bailey who has won twice already this week.

Ex-King Constantine of Greece was so delighted that he celebrated by hitting the duke over the head with his hat as they crossed the line.

But for the oldest boat in the fleet, Summer Pudding, there was an ignominious ending. After winning on Sunday and being in contention for much of the week, it ran aground at Stone Point. Crew members tried to refloat the yacht until eventually they had to be towed back to deep water.

The only unbeaten record at Cowes this year belongs to George Jordan in the National Solent class. He registered his fifth consecutive win in Atom, which made his trip from the Royal Yorkshire yacht club worthwhile. At 21 years of age he is doing better than his father, Richard, who is sailing the Dragon, Vivacious, and has yet to win a race. But Jordan Sr is pleased to be competing at all, having restored the ageing Vivacious to her former glory and testing her for the first time on the Solent.

COWES WEEK RESULTS

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA
CHS: Class 1: 1. J-Hawk (N Bramwell); 2. Serenity II (Werneke); 3. Eppa Bailey (E Bailey); 4. Arbitrator (E Bailey); 5. Local Hero (C Howison); 6. Jackdaw (D and A Walters); 7. Foss Systems (J Vasser); 8. Jifford (J Brown); 9. Perle (J Lorn); 10. Jemima (A Gray); Class 4: 1. Serenity II (Kragmen); 2. French Babel (P Dyer); 3. Deale (A Widdow); Class 5: 1. Whitby (P Handley); 2. Pearly Goo (J and M Ingram); 3. Starlight (D Widdow); Class 6: 1. Noddy (J Lorn); 2. Charlotte (Sarnstrom); 3. Dorset; 5. Pickles (R Williams); IMS Class A: 1. Magic (P Vicer); 2. Akoya (D Savory); 3. Ashberg Express (J Kelly); Sigma 38 Land Rover Trophy: 1. Yeoman XXVIII (H-H Prince Philip);

2. Arbitrator (P Bailey); 3. Scorpia (V Walters); Sigma 38 Michael Memorial Trophy: 1. Shadwell (J Nelson); 2. Shogun of Laverney (R Baker); 3. Olisat (D McLaren); Comessa 32: 1. Wight (Rale); 2. Trader Jo (J Graham); 3. Blenc (J Vernon); South Coast OD: 1. Tuna (R Harding); 2. To Pepe (P Pook); 3. Murchison (L A Hitt); 24: 1. Head Case (J Colles); 2. Dargardo (P Barton); 3. Chetiv (S Hing); Sonnet: 1. Cadence (J Froy); 2. Freuil (D Riley); 3. Noddy (R Weston); Daring: 1. Daring (P Porter); 2. Ding Dong (R Ottaway); 3. Auster (P Rimmer); Luff: 1. Luff (A Pash); 2. Wicker (M Lash); 3. Adolphe (S Burt); Dragon: 1. Warrior (J Thornton); 2. Dragon Lady (A Garrett); 3. Quicksilver (R Campbell); Seawolf: 1. Kingfisher (J Currie); 2. Echo (C Body); 3. Eppa Bailey (E Bailey); Redwing: 1. Red Gull (P Strator); 2. Prawn (M Andrus); 3. Avocat (M Richardson); Sunbeam: 1. Santa Baby (M Williamson); 2. Jerry (A Sarnstrom); 3. Symphony (J McFarlane); Jemima: 1. Hailu (H Hitt); 2. Babel (S Shedd); 3. Scuttle (M Houdart); Flying 18: 1. Gapple Nipper (G Latham); 2. Forster (D Rutherford); 3. The Colours (M Dean and S Savory); XOD: 1. Zoe (J Tont); 2. Crumpton (P Gundy); 3. Carled (D Mossman); Squib: 1. Atom (G Jordan); 2. Vivacious (G Richards); 3. Bacchante VI (H Warden); Victory: 1. Noda (J Pymman); 2. Steadfast (S Middleton); 3. Woodie (N Salton-Smith).

race for the Champagne Mumm Trophy. Calvert-Jones won his weight in champagne. Determined to get the most out of the sponsor, he had a lead bra specially made which he wore, carrying all before him, for the weigh-in. The trick worked a treat as he and his lead-lined frontage earned seven cases of magnums.

Stowaway

After winning few friends over their refusal to allow the Irish team to enter a replacement yacht for Harold Cudmore's mangled Jameson 1, the French Corum team is trying to repair the damage. Discretion would have been the better part of valour in the delicate matter of diplomacy. For the Corum Trophy, the third race in the Admiral's Cup, the press boat was heavily stocked with bottles of wine to help the creative process. Branded with the Corum logo, the plonk was anything but French, being Australia's Jacob's Creek.

ALIX RAMSAY

SPORT IN BRIEF

Nieberg produces goods for Germany

LARS Nieberg, a promising young international, gave Germany its second win in two days at the Dublin international horse show yesterday — some compensation for the country's unexpectedly poor showing in the European championship at the weekend.

Riders choose their own line over the jumps and Nieberg's strategy was to be close to the finish when the final bell sounded. Even a fast gallop over a short distance can be costly in an event when time is counted in 100ths of a second. Marie Edgar, on Everest Unique, had a similar plan but she knocked a fence to finish sixth, 15 seconds after the winner.

Roger Yves-Bost, of France, an acknowledged master at turning a horse at speed over jumps, won the Kerrygold Table A in an 11-horse jump-off. The event was a qualifier for the show's speed championship. Robert Smith got through on Cannonball.

British on even keel

RAFTING: Great Britain were heading for a slalom victory in the J & B European championship in Sölden, Austria, yesterday when dangerous water conditions caused racing to be suspended. Britain, fielding a team packed with world-class canoe slalomists, led Slovenia by 2.6sec after the first round, but competitors immediately encountered difficulties on the second run.

The Spanish capsized and the Italian squad was rescued after being overturned. Mario Manganotti, a crew member, was taken to hospital with a broken leg. The second round will be re-run this morning before the championship ends with a 525-metre head-to-head in the afternoon.

Juniors make progress

ROWING: Graham Smith and Elizabeth Henshiwood made an impressive start in their quest to make history in the 40-nation world junior championships in Arnhem, Norway, yesterday. Smith, stroke of the British coxless four and chasing his third junior gold medal, led his crew to a comfortable win over Poland to progress to the semi-finals tomorrow. Henshiwood, appearing in her third junior championship and trying to win a junior medal for the first time, progressed to the final on Saturday on the strength of her coxless pair performance with Tessa Morris.

England girls recover

SQUASH: England beat Scotland 3-0 in Kuala Lumpur yesterday to recover some of the ground lost in the early qualifying rounds of the world junior women's team championship. Jenny Tranfield, the best of the English girls in the individual championship last week, set the tone for victory. She resisted a spirited Wendy Maitland to win 6-9, 9-4, 8-10, 9-7, 9-2 in 55 minutes. This inspired Donna Leves, the England No 1, who defeated Claire Waddell 7-9, 9-3, 9-0, 9-3 in 34 minutes. Stephanie Brind completed the clean sweep, 9-1, 9-3, 9-1 in 20 minutes against Pamela Nimmo.

Eilberg reaches goal

EQUESTRIANISM: Ferdi Eilberg, who adopted British nationality three years ago, has achieved his ambition to ride for Britain after being selected with Vivien Sturt's Arun Tor for the European dressage championships, which take place in Lipica, Slovenia, from September 2 to 5. The team is Richard Davison, on Master JCB, Emil Faurie (Virtu), Laura Fry (Quarryman) and Eilberg. British hopes of a medal in Slovenia are high after the team finished third in the Aachen show last month, the best result by a British dressage team for many years.

Touring team accused

RUGBY UNION: The South Africans beat Australian Capital Territory (ACT) 57-10 in an ill-tempered match in Canberra yesterday. The touring team ran in seven tries, including two each from their scrum half, Joost van der Westhuizen, and Chester Williams, the wing. The game was marred by brawling during the second half. John Kelsey, the ACT coach, who announced his resignation after the game, criticised the South Africans, saying: "Guys running in from 20 or 30 metres away to belt people is pretty cowardly."

Barrett fights back

BOXING: Pat Barrett, of Manchester, is to make an attempt to win a British title after a four-year gap. The former European light-welterweight holder, will meet John Davies, of Wales, for the vacant welterweight championship in Cardiff on September 22. Since losing a WBO challenge against Manning Galloway just over a year ago, Barrett has had two one-round wins in Italy, the last in December. He won the British light-welterweight crown by knocking out Tony Willis in May 1989.

Christie inspires Way

WINDSURFING: Penny Way, right, the former world champion, has announced that she will compete in the 1996 Olympic Games in her quest for a gold medal. Way, who will be 34 by then, says she has been inspired by the example of the Olympic sprint champion, Linford Christie, after her own disappointment in Barcelona. She has just reclaimed her national title despite having trained for only three weeks.



WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 40

PLANKTY

(b) Irish music. Also known as plangstee, planstye, (Stainer and Barrett): "A harp tune of a supported and animated character, moving in triplets. It is not intended for or often adaptable to words, and is slower in pace than the jig." Some suggest its formation in some way comes from the Latin plangere to strike, hence.

INCUNABULA

(a) The earliest stages or first traces in the development of anything: swaddling clothes, hence cradle and childhood, beginning, origin. Neale (1861) from Notes Dalmatia: "What are incunabula? you ask. It is the name that Germans give to books printed before 1500."

HEYDUCK

(c) A term meaning originally robber, marauder, brigand; (a sense still retained in Serbia and adjacent countries), which in Hungary became the name of a special body of foot-soldiers (to whom the rank of nobility and a territory were given in 1605), and in Poland of the inveterate personal followers or attendants of the nobles. J. Stephens (1615): "Like the Hungarian Heyducks their wrath is prone to mischief, and their animosity is worth nothing."

ZAFFIG

(a) Also zaffig, zaffig (c); [Fiddish, zaffig juicy] of a woman: plump, curvaceous, sexy. E. McBain (1960): "A zaffig red-head... in her early thirties." R. Hayes (1973) from Hungarian literature: "That zaffig colonel was not a colonel at all. I checked her out in Budapest."

SOLUTION TO WINNING CHESS MOVE

After 1 Bx7 Qx5 Q5+ e3 d3x6, the black king cannot escape from the impending Rb8 mating.

Home secretary intends to relax outdated regulations

Betting shops to shed old image

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to allow betting shops to shed their seamy image by relaxing outdated restrictions governing window displays, size of television screens and what punters can eat or drink.

Despite handling an annual turnover of £6.78 billion, Britain's 15,000 betting shops are the poor relation of the high street due to archaic regulations. Blacked out windows have drawn unfavourable comparisons between betting shops and sex shops.

Michael Howard, the home secretary, published a consultation paper yesterday proposing widespread changes in

The Home Office has invited comments on its proposals to be submitted by the end of September, but it is clear Howard hopes to introduce the changes quickly — probably early next year.

Consumers to win in betting shop changes, was the way his department heralded the proposals, adding that they "could bring a significant impact on the appearance of betting shops which would become more noticeable to the public."

Existing betting legislation allows bookmakers to provide only the most basic information outside their shops. A description of the business has to be confined to three words such as "licensed betting office," "bookmaker" or "turf accountant".

The restrictions reflected the then government's policy to avoid "unduly stimulating demand for betting and other forms of gambling."

Television screens in shops are restricted to being 30 inches wide despite larger screens being increasingly used in pubs for showing sports events. The government suggests 48-inch screens or that size restrictions be scrapped. The present regulations ban the public being able to see television pictures from outside a betting shop. "At the time it was thought that the opportunity to see from outside television coverage of racing might encourage people to enter betting offices who would not otherwise have done. We think that this is a rather outmoded restriction and that this rule should be repealed," the consultation paper said.

Bookmakers have been lobbying to scrap "dead" shop windows to make them more attractive and open to the public. Increasing problems with robberies and drugs have boosted calls for scrapping such obscure windows.

The consultation paper added: "While quite minor changes in themselves, these proposals would have a significant impact on the appearance of betting shops, which would become more noticeable to the public."

"Instead of the 'dead' windows in high streets, licensees would be free to have clear windows with the activity of placing bets clearly in view."



Veil lifted: Howard offers consumers more freedom

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Glide Path in good heart for Ebor

GLIDE Path was cut five points to 20-1 with the sponsors for the Ebor after a smooth two-length victory in the Brighton Challenge Cup Handicap yesterday.

The four-year-old picked up a 4lb penalty for York, taking his weight to 13st 13lb, and trainer John Hills has booked brother Richard, twin of yesterday's winning jockey, Michael.

The Lambourn trainer said: "Michael has no chance of making the York weight, and Richard will have to trim down a bit. I don't think he has ridden that light for a long time."

Kingclere trainer Ian Balding and jockey Frankie Dettori completed an 18-hour long distance treble when odds-on favourite Powerful Edge landed the Black Rock Conditions Stakes.

The duo collected the final two races at Nottingham on Tuesday night with Li Welsh and Susannah Days and yesterday, the handsome Powerful Edge always looked like holding off his chief market rival, Pembroke.

He won with something in hand by a neck, and Balding said: "He deserves a few wins because he has been taking on some high-class performers this season. He is up to listed class, and this was a hot little race for Brighton."

His next objective is a Newbury handicap on Saturday week.

A temporary reprieve from the sales ring enabled Pie Hatch to gain a success in the Goring Selling Handicap. Mark Prescott's filly was withdrawn from her intended date at Ascot Sales last week, but will be turning up there at the end of this month. National Hunt trainers are bound to cast an eye over the filly as a likely jumping prospect.

Stamina will be no problem. She took charge from halfway, and maintained her stride to beat Fanatical by 2½ lengths.

Prescott said: "We withdrew her from the sale because she had run well in her previous race and we thought, rightly as it turned out, she could win one."

Prescott retained her 6,200 guineas after rival bidding from Lambourn National Hunt trainer Ben de Haan in the subsequent sale.

Risk leads Irish raid

RICHARD Hamon, who won last year's £150,000 Phoenix Stakes with Pipe Pride, will rely on Risky in his bid for a double in the group one juvenile event at Leopardstown on Sunday (Or Irish racing correspondent writes).

The flying filly heads a powerful English challenge which consists of Turtle Island, Gold Land, Fast Eddy and Takadon.

With the ground at Leopardstown presently described as good, Risky looks set to receive the green light to add to her impressive list of successes.

But the most intriguing of the 13 five-day acceptors is Porto Varas, who will be the first French two-year-old to run in Ireland. Porto Varas is trained at Chantilly by Francois Boutin for an Italian owner.

Gowshall's hopes of national title end in final

By DAVID RHYS JONES

AMY Gowshall, the 14-year-old Grimsby schoolgirl who was hoping to become the youngest national bowls champion, had to settle for a place among the runners-up in the Liverpool Victoria English Women's Bowling Association triples championship at Leamington Spa yesterday.

Wendy Buckingham, Viv Hasse and Jill Polley, of Great Baddow, beat Grimsby Park Avenue 14-10 in a low-scoring final, in which one count of four, on the penultimate end, proved decisive.

Apart from that four, only three ends produced more than a single shot, the Essex team taking a double on the third end, and the Lincolnshire side doubles on the eleventh and thirteenth.

Leading 10-8 with three ends to play, Nora Hall, Gowshall and her mother, Christine, the skip, looked as if they were taking control at the right time.

Holding three shots that would have put them 13-8 in front, Christine Gowshall, the English Bowling Federation four-wood singles champion, gave the shot away when she tipped an opposition bowl towards the jack.

"I was being too greedy," she said afterwards. "Not at all," her daughter replied. "Think of all the shots you saved for us during the match."

A single to Great Baddow kept the margin to one shot, and the next end, the seventh, produced the breakthrough. A loose four hoisted the Essex trio into the lead at 13-10 and set Lincolnshire a hard task on the final end. Buckingham drew the shot, but Hall and the younger Gowshall built up a tempting back position, giving their skip a chance of victory.

Managing to move the jack with her second delivery, Christine Gowshall left it close to an Essex bowl and then missed her target altogether with her final, despairing effort.

Richard Corsie, the world indoor bowls champion is no stranger to success, but he has never won the national singles outdoor title. But he hoped to remedy that at the Scottish Power national championships beginning in Ayr today.

Corsie, 26, began the year well enough. He claimed his third world indoor singles win in five years when he beat compatriot Jim McCann at Preston in February pocketing the £24,000 first prize in the process and then travelled to Australia where he won the Mazda Jack High title.

Today he starts his campaign for a third major outdoor title, and although there are no cash rewards for this one his resolve will be just as strong.

"The national singles championship is the dream of every bowler, and I'm no different. Of course it's been a great thrill to win these three world indoor titles but I would get just as much satisfaction if I come out of this one with the title," said Corsie yesterday. His opening round opponent this afternoon will be Willie Smith, from Galston, a losing finalist as long as 30 years ago.

Should Corsie survive he is scheduled to meet his old adversary Willie Wood in the last 16 rounds, if provided Wood comes through a difficult opener against Geoff Robertson from Monaghan.

Brian Rattray, of Alva, is the only previous winner in the Ayr field. The 1982 champion launches his bid to recapture the title with a first round encounter with William Twaddle, Calderbank.

Tony Alcock scratched from the Bournemouth Open yesterday before the first round began.

BRIGHTON

2.00 Danes With Risk 3.30 Impeccable Taste
2.30 Al Better 4.00 Ma Bella Luna
3.00 VERDE ALITALIA (nap) 4.30 Poyle Ambel

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 4.30 Trapezium.

GOING: FIRM DRAW: 5F-1M, LOW NUMBERS BEST SIS

2.00 RINGER SELLING STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,070: 5f 59yd) (14 runners)

1 (10) 60000 CRAFTY CRICKETER 10 (9) (New Time) Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2 (1) 10000 JUST A SMILE 6 (5) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3 (4) 30000 READY-REDDIE 6 (6) (G. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
4 (10) 10000 SHARP SHOT 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
5 (10) 50000 BORN TO WIN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
6 (12) 30000 BURMA STAR 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
7 (10) 30000 CANNON DASH 7 (7) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
8 (10) 30000 CHORUS 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
9 (10) 30000 DANCING WITH RISK 9 (9) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
10 (11) 50000 HUMANIMOUS PRINCESS 11 (11) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
11 (13) 10000 MAZE 13 (13) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
12 (14) 10000 PETRA 14 (14) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
13 (12) 10000 SPORT RACING CLUB 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
14 (17) 10000 TERN 17 (17) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

BETTING: 11-4 Danes With Risk, 1-2 Al Better, 5-1 Cannon Dash, 12-1 TERN.

1992: 10000 NOD NOD 5-6 Duffield (8-4) C. Dutton 12-1.

FORM FOCUS

READY-REDDIE 41m of 8 to 10 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3rd of 9 to 10 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2nd of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70

2.30 MARINA MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,300: 5f 21yd) (5 runners)

1 (2) 10000 AL BATTAR 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2 (1) 10000 DOMESTIC 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3 (1) 10000 HENRY'S LUCK 17 (17) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
4 (1) 10000 SECONDARY 17 (17) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
5 (1) 10000 NICE WELCOME 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

BETTING: 10-11 NICE WELCOME, 11-4 Al BATTAR, 5-1 Henry's Luck, 12-1 Secondary.

1992: AFTER THE LAST 11-10 (4-1) J. Jones 5-11.

FORM FOCUS

AL BATTAR (looked Feb 13) half-brother to... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70

3.00 BRIGHTON SPRINT HANDICAP (26.264: 5f 59yd) (9 runners)

1 (10) 60000 FARELL 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2 (1) 10000 TERRIBLE 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3 (1) 10000 RUNNING 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
4 (1) 10000 SHARPS 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
5 (1) 10000 VERDE ALITALIA 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
6 (1) 10000 CANNON DASH 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
7 (1) 10000 ASSIGNMENT 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
8 (1) 10000 HEAVENLY 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
9 (1) 10000 SHARPS 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

BETTING: 11-4 Verde Alitalia, 1-2 Heavenly, 5-1 Assignment, 12-1 Sharps.

1992: SHARPS 10-11 (4-1) J. Jones 5-11.

RESULTS FROM YESTERDAY'S MEETINGS

Brighton

2.00 (3m 30yd) 1. POWERFUL EDGE 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.10 (3m 30yd) 2. PANTHER 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.20 (3m 30yd) 3. DOUBLE BLUE 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.30 (3m 30yd) 4. ROCKY WATERS 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.40 (3m 30yd) 5. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.50 (3m 30yd) 6. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.00 (3m 30yd) 7. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.10 (3m 30yd) 8. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.20 (3m 30yd) 9. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.30 (3m 30yd) 10. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

Pontepract

2.00 (3m 30yd) 1. POWERFUL EDGE 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.10 (3m 30yd) 2. PANTHER 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.20 (3m 30yd) 3. DOUBLE BLUE 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.30 (3m 30yd) 4. ROCKY WATERS 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.40 (3m 30yd) 5. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.50 (3m 30yd) 6. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.00 (3m 30yd) 7. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.10 (3m 30yd) 8. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.20 (3m 30yd) 9. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.30 (3m 30yd) 10. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

Exeter

2.00 (3m 30yd) 1. POWERFUL EDGE 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.10 (3m 30yd) 2. PANTHER 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.20 (3m 30yd) 3. DOUBLE BLUE 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.30 (3m 30yd) 4. ROCKY WATERS 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.40 (3m 30yd) 5. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.50 (3m 30yd) 6. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.00 (3m 30yd) 7. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.10 (3m 30yd) 8. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.20 (3m 30yd) 9. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.30 (3m 30yd) 10. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

Tuesday's late results

Nottingham

2.00 (3m 30yd) 1. POWERFUL EDGE 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.10 (3m 30yd) 2. PANTHER 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.20 (3m 30yd) 3. DOUBLE BLUE 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.30 (3m 30yd) 4. ROCKY WATERS 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.40 (3m 30yd) 5. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2.50 (3m 30yd) 6. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.00 (3m 30yd) 7. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.10 (3m 30yd) 8. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.20 (3m 30yd) 9. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3.30 (3m 30yd) 10. SULE MAN 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

FORM FOCUS

FARELL 10 (10) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70

3.30 CLIFTONVILLE RATING RELATED MAIDEN STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,243: 1m 31 1/2yd) (6 runners)

1 (10) 60000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
4 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
5 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
6 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

BETTING: 11-4 BORROWED AND BLUE, 1-2 BORROWED AND BLUE, 5-1 BORROWED AND BLUE, 12-1 BORROWED AND BLUE.

FORM FOCUS

BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70

4.00 BRIGHTON SUMMER HANDICAP (£3,172: 1m 11 2/3yd) (7 runners)

1 (10) 60000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
4 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
5 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
6 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
7 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

BETTING: 11-4 BORROWED AND BLUE, 1-2 BORROWED AND BLUE, 5-1 BORROWED AND BLUE, 12-1 BORROWED AND BLUE.

FORM FOCUS

BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70

4.30 EDINBURGH MAIDEN HANDICAP (£3,114: 5f 21yd) (5 runners)

1 (10) 60000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
4 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
5 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

BETTING: 11-4 BORROWED AND BLUE, 1-2 BORROWED AND BLUE, 5-1 BORROWED AND BLUE, 12-1 BORROWED AND BLUE.

FORM FOCUS

BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70
1st of 10 to 11 at Newmarket 5-11... S. Dutton 70

COURSE SPECIALISTS

1 (10) 60000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
2 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
3 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
4 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
5 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
6 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
7 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
8 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
9 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70
10 (1) 10000 BORROWED AND BLUE 12 (12) (J. Jones) 5-11... S. Dutton 70

Fallow fined £260

Kieran Fallon was fined £260 by the Pontefract stewards yesterday for allegedly striking his intended mount The Deacons following her withdrawal before the start of the Featherstone Maiden Stakes. Fallon protested his innocence, claiming: "I didn't strike the filly, and it's an unfair decision."

BATH

2.10 DANGER BABY 2.40 Little Emmeline 3.10 Call To The Bar 3.40 Samson-Agnostes 4.10 Avestrike 4.40 Casting Shadows. Our Newmarket Correspondent: 3.40 TRUTHFUL IMAGE (nap).

The

England may turn to Russell

Christie plays second fiddle to Burrell in Zurich dash



DAILY - 5.30pm SAT - 6.00pm SUN - 6.30pm